IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
is
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,079.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	......	...
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th „	PERSIA	8000	......	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th „	DELTA	8000	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st „	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
28th „	MALOJA	12500		...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st „	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	......	...
4th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
„ LONDON	627 or	523	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay, Superintendent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct.
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Lessince	17th Dec.
Sydney	4140	Leveque	14th Jan.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	„	891	743	405
To London (single)	„	660	528	270
Do. (return)	„	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5,500	11th Oct. 1913.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs.	9th Oct.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	1,185	Friday	10th Oct.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	[illegible]	Mon.	13th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M

† Cutch Maadvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 9th October, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Tuesday the 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeran and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
†Pundua	3305	Thursday	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	„	30th „
†Purnea	3306	„	13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	„	27th „

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
8th October, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following sailings have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	„	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„	653	[illegible]
Bombay to Gibraltar	„	590	[illegible]
Bombay to Liverpool	„	605	957
Bombay to New York	„	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	„	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	....	G. Merlo	14th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	......	18th Nov.
....	6000	......	16th Dec.
			1914.
....	6000	......	13th Jan.
....	6000	......	10th Feb.
....	6000	......	10th Mar.
....	6000	......	7th April
....	6000	......	5th May
....	6000	......	2nd June
....	6000	......	30th „

RATES TO ITALY

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rate of exchange, and on Branches and [illegible] throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES [illegible] purposes registered free of [illegible]

INSURANCE [illegible] effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The *Daily Telegraph*, London, in its report of The British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical-antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quarter tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament. Other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductor's instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "grand" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave, surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaac Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well known to need descriptions. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and—following the idea out to its natural development—built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few months, the barless frame, by means of which the break in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the "Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„	„	3,25[illegible],00
Undivided Profits	„	„	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		„ Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o „ „	
Chester	125o „ „	
Devoe's	125o „ „	
Monkey	125o „ „	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Drill Blue 27" wide to standard pattern ...	1,50,000
„ „ Khaki 27" wide to standard pattern ...	20,000
„ „ White 27" wide to standard pattern ...	50,000
„ „ Red Superior 27" wide standard pattern................	1,000
„ Cotton Blue for menials pugrees 24" wide in lengths of 8¾ yards to standard pattern	218,750

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth grey Blanketting to standard pattern	30,000
„ Blanketting dyed black standard pattern	6,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India the material will be made or other source of supply.

3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.

4. Samples of various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY the 19th November, 1913.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Summer and Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.)

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated, 3rd October, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay this month for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed tha VII standard of a European School, or the VI of an English Teaching School, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications, accompained by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, extending over a period of 12 months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General, Telegraph
Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

☛ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.
THE
WONDERFUL JAPS
in an entirely
NEW PROGRAMME.
The remaining parts of
"PROTEA"
Are more dramatic even than the first.
If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30 and then stay to see the whole film.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
ALL PICTURES at 8-30 Show.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY
At 3 P. M.
Being the Dasera, Bank Holiday.
THE PROGRAMME WILL BE

1. **QUEEN BESS** AS PLAYED BY **MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT**
AND
2. **THE EGAWA TROUPE OF JAPANESE ACROBATS.**

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
Tel. No. 1266.
TO-NIGHT.
1½ HOURS—GRAND, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND PATHETIC PROGRAMME.
STAR FILMS.
DEVIL'S DAUGHTER,
3,000 ft., 3 Parts.
THE HUMAN TARGET;
2,000 ft., 2 Parts.
ALSO GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND OTHER SUBJECTS.
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW—SAT. and SUN.
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PROTEA
(5,000 Feet Long Drama in 4 Parts complete)
Thousands have seen this great Film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for
ONE WEEK MORE.
So don't miss this chance! Please note:—
HALF PRICES AS USUAL
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos ... ... per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 „ ... ... „ ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 „ ... ... „ ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 „ ... ... „ ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

WANTED.

WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. L. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS
OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER or Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m., minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Falkland Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises under the instructions of Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Alibhoy Mulla Ahmedji and Gulamali Mahomedalli Lookmanji, the mortgagors (since insolvents) in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of May, 1912, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Falkland Rd., in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1012 1-2, one thousand and twelve square yards and one half of another square yard, or thereabouts out of which 108 square yards are taken up in and form part of a passage on the west side thereof and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14098, Old Survey No. 4, and New Survey No. 5-5541 and 5A 5541, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east partly by the property of Gulamali Karim, partly by the property of Shaskoo, partly by the property of Abdul Rehman and partly by the property of Dhunjibhai Cursetji, on or towards the west by the said passage aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khatri Vusan Mahunji, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2227, 2228, and 2229, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 255 to 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamsetji and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned at their rooms.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 pair of Abluck colour pegoo ponies, both go in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction. at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sidebord dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornaments, carpets, pictures, lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, bentwood chairs, book presses, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Thomas MacDonald, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Saliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps old China and Japanese vases, one sweet-tone cottage piano, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Josts fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, &c., &c. Also on the same day at 8 a.m. (S. T.) valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crottons, begonias, cresanthemum, &c., &c. The property of Honorable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	843
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th October, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that all th partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, havin either died or retired, the parties in terested have arranged to WIND U THE BUSINESS of the said fir and therefore the GOODWILL the said business of Crawfor and Co., Auctioneers, that is to say, th right to carry on the business Auctioneers in the name, style and fir of Crawford and Co., WILL BE SOL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offi of the undersigned, at Apollo Stree Fort, opposite the Government Doc yard at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on SATUR DAY, the 11th of October, 1913.

The conditions of sale may be i spected at the said office of Mess Crawford and Co., at any time durin business hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murr Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all th principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened an interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cen per annum on daily balances fro Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interes is allowed when the sum accrued do not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and inter est allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits receive and interest allowed. Rules on applicatio

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainab on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDI LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS:

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	....Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London)
Manager

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette." See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per inch.	
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Rs. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Obra, 3,521, tons Captain W. C. Fenwick, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Innerdale, 2,140 tons, Captain D. McAllister, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Sardar, 1,286 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Amsterdam with ballast.

The steamer Angu , 2,320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakes, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. Steamer Nippon, 4,074 tons, Captain Frenovich, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Lakonia, 8,046 tons, Captain W. E. Mitchell, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed on Tuesday for Java with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bankura, 1,204 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, sailed on Tuesday for Busreh via, Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M Transport...Rewa ....T Kerr .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 7.

Angus..........2320 Daker ... .A Yule and Co
Aifeld..........2450 Nieman...............K N & Co
Beme ......1899 1899 Wright....Wallace and Co
Barjora.......1959 Cormack ... M M and Co
Baron Innerdale .... 2140 McAllister... ...
Devanha ....4785 Hickey... ... P and O Co
Geddington Court...2495 Gleghain...P & O Co
Highland Monarch...2545 Scott....W & A G& Co
Hosseineo.... 994 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
India ....4198 Talbot Shanghai ....8-10 P and O Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah T M and Co
Kola .... 670 Minnett ....M M and Co
Nera...............3,420 Vallad ....M M & Co
Oora ....3521 Fenwick ....M M and Co
Osarda ....3088 Miles ...Calcutta 10-10... M M and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis..............T M and Co
Sardar.......1286 Weeks ....

VESSELS IN DOCK. Oct. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels, Tons, Capts, Dest. Date. Agents.
A Taiyabi.......2041 Kass .....Mauritius...7-10 A M Jeewanjee
B Nordmark.......Luning ....Hamburg 15-10
C & R Schrwarzenfels ... ...2443 Kettevich ..... W and A G and Co
F Ariosto 4318Booth Karachi 7-10 J F and Co
G Rahmani ....1873 Lewis ....Jeddah ...7-10 T M & Co
H Dargai ...2279 Donoran ......Hull ...11-10... W and A G and Co
K Bo Maru..........3308 Tozawa ...Kobe...10-10 N Y Kaisha
M Itonus 3401 Pigot ..Jeddah...10-10 M M & Co W and A G & Co
O Clan Maclaren....1775 Phillips ....8-10....... J Finlay & Co
P Watchfels ....3627 Hoper ....20-10 .... W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona....3883 Forrest ...Port Said ..11-10 W & A G & Co
2 Scindia ....8953Kelso ... .Liverpool W and A G and Co
3 Istrar.......2970 Jacob...Dunkirk 13-1 ... K N and Co
4 Aleppo.......2536 Jones ...Karachi ..7-10... J F and Co
5 Islami...1604 Hughes .Jeddah T M & Co
7 Volumnia ....3546 Plough ...T M & Co
8 Nippon ....4015 Franovich...Kobe...8-10 A L S N Co
9 Habsburg...2395 Seberich ....Trieste 16-10...A L S N Co
10&11 Chakrata ......8641 Smith ..M M and Co
12 & 13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka ....759 Mozon.........M M and Co
16 Mansuri ....2043 Jose ....Jeddah.......12-10... T M and Co

H W P D

Ponani ....553 Dawood ....Bo S N Co
Kaveri ....553 Mahomed ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Sardar	Weeks	A'dam, Aug 30
	Angus	Dakes	CalcuttaSpt 26
	Oora...	Fenwick ...	R'goon Sept 26
	B Innerdale...	McAllister.	L'pool Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
7	Beme	Wright ..	Rangoon
	ClanMaclaren	Phillips ..	Antwerp
	Rahmani ..	Lewis	Jeddah
	Lakonia	Mitchell ...	Karachi
	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh
	Ismaila	Hodgson ...	Java

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer India, Talbot for Shanghai.
" Nippon, Franovich for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Malwa, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez Canal on the night of the 5th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 135 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 960 cwts linseed cakes, 360 cwts tillseed, cakes, S Pestonji and Co ; 7,000 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 105 cwts gum arabic, J Narbheram and Co ; 4,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—12,000 cwts wheat, 7,920 cwts massore, Ralli Bros ; 6,300 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts gum olibanum, J Narbheram and Co ; 4,790 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts gram, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 12,500 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia —73 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 5,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed ; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 26 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Highland Monarch s—6,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dargai —4,001 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—400 cwts mustardseed, M Somji ; 296 cwts cashewnuts Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—14,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Umona s—6,250cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—155 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 995 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 385 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation ; 440 bales cotton. Bombay Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co ; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Watchfels s—900 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Schwarzenfels s—360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co ; 1,459 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 2,002 cwts castorseed, S Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Nordmark s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 258 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2,002 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, V Haridas and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Nordmark s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and and Co ; 100 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—750 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—24 bales cotton twist, H M H Esmail and Co ; 40 cwts dry fruit C Moorji.

India s—5 chests opium, H Rampeatap ; 10 chests opium, G Kedarmal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 7.

Steamer Scindia, from Liverpool, Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—1 case cement, 4 cases 51 casks tiles, 20 kegs 40 drums soda, 60 drums sulphide of sodium, 250 kegs sulphate of copper, 31 casks 2 drum chloride of zinc, 52 cases cigarettes, 2 cases glass bottles, 1 case gum, 5 casks 35 barrels lubricating oil, 160 kegs paint, 50 bales 3 cases printing paper, 185 bales paper, 100 hogsheds ale, 4 hogsheads portwine, 5 hogsheds stout, 1,136 cases 5 casks 1 hogshead wisky, 25 cases wine, 35 cases spirits, 4 boxes, 1 case biscuits, 1 case chocolate, 1 case cocoa, 55 cases bacon 111 cases confectionery, 28 cases lime juce, 6 cases milk, 30 cases sauce, 22 kegs 5 carboys vinegar, 48 cases provisions, 2 cases skins, 5 bales 1,766 boxes, 111 cases soap, 40 cases toilet soap, 3 cases grease, 48 casks tallow, 34 cases locks, 6 cases umbrellas, 46 cases 6 bales plain cotton, 2,009 cases 961 bales cotton piece goods, 47 cases 22 bales cotton and woolen goods 2, bales cotton waste, 5 cases silk and cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and linen goods 195 bales 107 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases linen, 3 bales woolen cloth, 67 bales 23 cases woolen goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 79 cases 5 bales bleached cotton goods, 159 cases 7 bales dyed cotton goods, 8 bales canvas, 11 bales canvas bags, 5 bales jute cloth, 2 bales 4 cases jute twine.

Steamer Angus from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule and Co—5,687 tons coal.

Steamer Obra from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. and Co—1 case cheroots, 10 bags turmeric, 1,131 casks oil, 6,150 cases candles, 70 pieces ivory, 27 bags castor seed, 183 bags cotton seed, 1,208 bags jeel seed, 56,117 bags rice, 3,452 pieces, 1,900 bundles teak planks, 619 pieces teak posts, 1,787 pieces teak squares, 32,361 pieces 12,839 bundles teak scantlings, 4 bundles canvas, 65 pieces J. W. scantlings, 195 bales cotton, 4 bales grey twist, 5 cases 6 bales cotton pieces goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed......	8	m 6 23	25 3
		6 16 a	23 9
Thurs ...	9	m 7 53	25 4
		8 5 a	23 4
Fri	10	m 8 50	25 8
		9 6 a	24 3
Sat	11		26 0
		m 9 23 a	25 2
Sun	12	m 9 42 a	26 4
		m 9 50	20 0
		10 13 a	

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed......	8	m 1 25 a	20 10
Thurs ...	9	m 0 26	19 9
		2 27 a	20 1
Fri	10	m 1 49	19 9
		3 4 a	19 3
Sat	11	m 2 43	19 5
		3 32 a	18 6
Sun	11	m 3 22	19 0
		3 57 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 21m.
9 (Thursday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 20m.
10 (Friday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 19m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Be courteous to men and you will be saved from their misdeeds.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-40
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Fanfare (to)...	Nibelnugen.........	Wagner
Overture	Raymond	Thomas
Valse	Comedie d'Amour	..Colin
Selection	The Girl in the Taxi	Gilbert
Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Band	D Fosters
Melodies (from)	The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Galop	Over the Sticks ...	LeBrunn

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H Lowther and the Officers the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakironand, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fuick
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini
Waltz	Lysistrata	Lincke
Selection	La Sonnambula ...	Bellini
Duet (Two Cornets) ...	I would that my Love	Mendelssohn
Intermezzo ...	Al Fresco	Herbert
Selection ...	Breezes from the South	Middleton
Galop	Flying Fox	Dworzak

POSTAL NOTICE.—To-morrow, Thursday, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of the Dashera, and consequently all the Departments of the G. P. O. and the Town Sub-Offices will on that day work as on Sundays. The telegraph branch of the combined offices will, however, remain open as on week days. The latest day of posting registered letters and parcels for the Persian Gulf mail will be to-day.

A PILGRIM VICTIMISED.

A pilgrim named Shinga has reported a theft to the police. Shinga, the complainant, is in Bombay on his way to Mecca and is living in Huzaria Street. He has pains in his leg which have given him much trouble. On Monday night, about nine o'clock, a Mahomedan, aged about thirty, went to her place and said he knew of a good medicine and offered to cure the pilgrim of his pain. The poor pilgrim was glad of any offer for the relief of his distress and accepted the offer with pleasure. The man examined the leg for sometime and remained there talking with his patient for about fifteen minutes. He then left the place, promising to return with the medicine after a short time. A few minutes after the doctor's departure the pilgrim discovered that the purse which he had tied at his waist had disappeared. The purse contained thirteen sovereigns.

BOY STRANGLED.

The enquiry regarding the death of a boy named Balu Sonu, aged seven, whose body was found floating in a tank of Arthur Road on the 29th of last month was concluded yesterday by the coroner.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The boy was missed from the house on the evening of the 28th ultimo and his body was discovered in the tank on the evening of the next day with a pair of ear-rings, valued at Rs. 10, missing.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to strangulation.

The jury returned an open verdict.

THE KHETWADI MURDER.

VERDICT AGAINST NARAYAN.

The coroner's inquiry touching the death of Anandji Kuverji, a milkman, who was found dead on the verandah of a shop at Khetwadi was concluded yesterday morning.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict that the death of Anandji was due to his being stabbed with a sharp instrument by Narayan Jadavji.

His Majesty's ship "Sarpedon," an ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, built by Messrs. Swan Hunter, and Wigham Richardson (Limited) at their Wallsend shipyard, has just completed a most sucessful series of trial at sea.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The depression in the Bay is slowly moving northwards and giving heavy rain chiefly on the Madras coast. Disturbed conditions in the northwest are marked this morning. Dust and thunderstorms have commenced along the frontier. The rainfall has been nearly general in Madras, Deccan the north Madras coast; fairly general on the West Coast and in Mysore; and local in Assam and Southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma. Yamethin reports three quarters of an inch; Coorg and Cuddalore, two inches; Cuddapah, three; Nellore, six; Masulipatam, five; Coconada, three ; Waltair, three-quarters.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall along the North Madras coast and a few showers in North West India.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 6th ...	87·3	76·8	...	0·00
Jask 6th ...	96·3	77·3	...	0·00
Muskat 6th ...	101·3	83·0	...	0·00
Multan ..	98·3	71·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ..	98·9	63·1	...	21·44
Lahore ..	99·4	67·7	...	18·09
Sirsa	101·4	67·0	...	17·84
Ambala ..	96·5	65·1	...	28·21
Delhi ..	95·0	74·3	...	18·66
Agra ..	102·0	73·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri ..	102·3	70·1	...	10·66
Jhansi ..	103·1	72·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ..	95·1	71·0	...	18·82
Allahabad ..	93·1	71·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ..	101·1	7·8	...	2·91
Karachi ..	86·0	78·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ..	99·1	79·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ..	102·2	75·1	...	12·71
Kotah ..	103·1	76·6	...	16·62
Bhuj ..	99·5	70·0	...	38·37
Dwarka ..	8·3	76·2	...	17·35
Veraval ..	96·1	75·3	...	24·55
Rajkot ..	98·6	71·3	...	28·55
Bhavnagar Para.	99·5	70·8	...	35·95
Surat ..	95·9	73·1	...	37·46
Ahmedabad ..	102·6	73·7	...	35·61
Deesa ..	100·3	62·4	...	35·15
Neemuch ..	97·9	66·0	...	23·89
Indore ..	97·1	65·1	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ..	96·3	65·3	...	30·39
Saugor ..	97·8	63·1	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	97·1	65·9	...	36·31
Khandwa ..	99·7	65·1	...	38·15
Akola ..	100·2	9·0	...	26·78
Amraoti ..	96·8	71·8	...	34·77
Nagpur ..	97·1	71·3	...	43·25
Chanda ..	93·5	73·0	...	50·99
Raipur ..	94·7	73·6	...	35·88
BOMBAY ..	90·6	80·2	...	68·61
Ratnagiri ..	88·8	77·9	0·03	68·06
Mormugao ..	86·5	74·7	0·58	86·07
Karwar ..	85·2	72·5	0·53	87·77
Malegaon ..	99·9	66·1	...	14·87
Ahmednagar ...	95·1	66·5	...	20·82
Poona ..	95·5	70·8	...	28·88
Sholapur ..	95·8	71·6	...	11·67
Bijapur ..	94·7	71·8	...	11·64
Belgaum ..	84·8	67·5	0·01	36·25
Aurangabad ...	96·9	68·0	...	21·33
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	91·4	70·7	...	86·39
Hyderabad ...	89·8	70·2	...	14·57
Mangalore ...	85·8	74·8	...	87·88
Calicut ...	84·8	75·1	0·12	83·11
Cochin ...	86·7	71·7	2·16	74·16
Colombo ...	80·5	73·6	0·81	17·03
Masulipatam ...	83·3	73·2	4·70	23·21
Bellary ...	92·0	71·8	...	7·47
Cuddapah ...	81·0	69·5	2·80	11·50
Madras ...	88·0	72·5	0·21	11·15
Bangalore ...	76·8	64·8	...	18·61
Coimbatore ...	86·[illegible]	71·3	...	5·54
Trichinopoly ...	91·1	75·8	...	7·65
Negapatam ...	89·7	72·2	0·62	12·85

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
86	72	0 24	191 27

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
October 7.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	65·11	49·1	49·67

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab. Temperatures both maximum and minimum show a slight rise at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual in the western districts. Temperature during day is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in upper Sind but Skies are clear in other districts. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in Rajputana. Temperature during day is in excess ; night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average at most places. Maximum temperature is generally in excess ; the minimum is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places; the minimum is also slightly above the average at Amraoti

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan ; Mormugao has had 0·58" and Karwar 0·53". Moderate cloud still persists. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature remains slightly above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in several places. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen on the north Madras coast and a moderately heavy fall in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar coast. Masulipatam records 4·70", Cuddapah 2·80" and Cochin 2·16". Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel coast and in the south Konkan, and fairly general on the Malabar coast. Colombo reports a few thunder-showers and sea is rough at Calicut. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion to the south of latitude 15° north. Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north Punjab and upper Sind owing probably to the reported disturbed weather conditions in the north-west. Moderate cloud has spread also over the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Coromandel coast, in the Madras Deccan, and on the Malabar coast. Light to moderate showers are probable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the south Konkan, in Mysore and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 7th October 1913, was 30·039 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (30-8-13).

Private telegrams in cipher for Roumania are prohibited (18-9-13).

As Mr. Harry Mansfield, a Great Leighs (Essex) farmer, was ploughing in a field he turned up a wasps' nest. The insects attacked him, and he was found lying unconscious, the stings having affected the brain.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA..........GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS..........BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SASSOON REFORMATORY.

URGENT NEED FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution has just issued its annual report for the year 1912-13, it being explained that the report has been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining information regarding boys discharged during the past four years.

The report states that the School occupies the new and comfortable blocks of buildings which they first occupied on October 1, 1911. The existing dormitories give ample room for boys. They can accommodate 334 boys comfortably affording a space of 36 square fees to each. Originally it was proposed to construct a third dormitory on the premises, but the consideration of the question has been postponed for the present until sufficient funds are available for the purpose. Petty repairs to the buildings were not carried out as usual by the Public Works Department during the year. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reported that no current nor special repair grant was received for the maintenance of the new buildings during 1912-1913 as the construction of these buildings was not theoretically completed till 31st March 1913. The spacious open compound affords ample space to the boys for recreation. The premises are kept scrupulously clean. A complete drainage scheme and other sanitary improvements are under the consideration of Government and when this is once carried out there would be no room for complaint on the score of insanitation. At present it offers room for severe criticism. The Committee still anxiously await the matter being taken up by the Public Works Department. The Superintendent's quarters are not sufficiently roomy for a family and proposals for converting the north and south verandahs into rooms have been submitted to Government. The Committee, however, are in favour of an upper storey being added to the present house. This would be a decided improvement and comfort to a family man, whereas the conversion of the verandah into rooms would make the inner rooms dark and the new rooms themselves would be of an extremely small size. No quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary attached to the Institution have yet been provided.

The year opened with 216 boys on the roll. The number of boys admitted in the course of the year was 71 by magisterial orders, 16 were admitted as private apprentices and 7 boys were recaptured. It may be noted that many applications are received from persons wishing to apprentice their boys to the Institution. The number discharged during the same period was 36, viz., 27 owing to the expiration of their terms and 9 on applications to the Managing Committee and with the consent of the Presidency Magistrates concerned; 14 private apprentices were withdrawn by their guardians during the year; 8 boys died (7 at the J. J. Hospital and 1 at the Arthur Road Hospital) and 11 absconded. The total number of juveniles in the School on the last day of the year under report was thus 241. One boy was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Navpada, where he is still being treated.

CATTLE POISONING IN HYDERABAD.

The Nizam's Government observe with serious concern the Inspector-General's remarks about the increasing prevalence of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides. It may be necessary, in view of what he says about the serious obstacles presented to the detection of cases of cattle poisoning as well as cattle thefts, by the working of the existing tanneries, to establish a system of licensing and supervision in regard to these factories a Government order. The importance of cattle to the agricultural industry, is very considerable, and it is a question whether, if this species of offence does not show early signs of abatement, it will not be desirable to impose a heavy duty on the exportation of hides. It is hardly necessary to say that cases of cattle poisoning with a view to the sale of hides, should be visited with the maximum punishment that the Law allows. The Inspector General's remarks, under the heading of "Bad Livelihood," merit attention. Several of the castes mentioned by him consist of professionally bad characters and the adoption of timely proceedings against the more notorious of them under the Bad Livelihood Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, will go a great way towards reducing crime in His Highness's Dominions. In this connection it is to be regretted that a systematic study of the numerous castes and tribes inhabiting these territories is yet to be undertaken.

At the Lambeth Guardians it was reported that a poor Law girl emigrated to Canada, who was placed in a French family, is fast forgetting her native tongue, and soon will be unable to converse at all in English.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S
PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE ¼ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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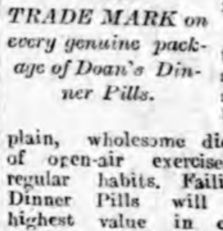
Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

MORE COMMON THAN THEY USED TO BE.

Constipation, indigestion, and liver complaint are more common than they used to be. We do not live the active, open-air lives our forefathers did, our diet is not so plain and wholesome, and our work is a greater strain on the nerves and brain.

All these conditions tend to lower the tone of the system, so that the liver, stomach and bowels often require artificial aid to deal with the body's food and taste, otherwise the system becomes ill-nourished, and the waste left in the bowels turns poisonous. This is the great cause of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, liver trouble, headache, nausea, heartburn, pains between the shoulders, distress after eating, flatulence (wind), stomach pains, and of later complications that often end fatally.



TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Dinner Pills.

If you are subject to any of these symptoms, you should assist nature by keeping to a plain, wholesome diet, getting plenty of open-air exercise, and cultivating regular habits. Failing that, Doan's Dinner Pills will be found of the highest value in correcting digestive troubles and relieving constipated bowels. This remedy may be used with every assurance, even by the delicate, for the pills are purely vegetable, they contain no harmful mineral ingredients such as mercury, a violent purgative agent used in many laxatives, which causes a great deal of mischief before it reaches the intestines and leaves the bowels in an exhausted state. Doan's Dinner Pills cause no pain or discomfort, yet their action is quick and thorough ; a dose taken on retiring assures relief in the morning. Doan's Dinner Pills have a strengthening and tonic action on the muscular walls of the bowels and therefore help them to recover their power to act naturally.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles ; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle ; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Electrophone in use less Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR
If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.
Indian Agents :
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent ... awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.
KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvety. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.
PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 6. BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-16		1-16
do. Rentes.	8/ 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot...	28 1-8		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-16		2-16
Bar Silver in New York	61		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·35·7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.	3 5-3		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,200,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures ...Quiet
Manchester ...Quiet, with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 16,000
Mid-Americans ...7·83—05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·30 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·29 —02	7·22 —02	7·21 —01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
7·20 —01	7·20 —01	7·20 —01

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·19 unchgd	7·19 +01	7·17 +01	7·15 +01

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·38 March 13·41.

New York official noon call Jan. 13·42 March 13·45.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·65 March 13·72

NEW YORK—

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...63,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...66,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...18,000
" Exports to Continent ...44,000
" Spot Cotton 14·10—10
Received Mutilated.
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·41—20
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·45—18

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 7-8—1-8
Futures month of Jan. ...13·62—21
Futures month of Mar. ...13·68—23
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...1,520,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...34 3-4
Do. Name of Ports— ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo ...34 1-4
Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...36
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...46 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 1 1-2
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Sellers—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .43 3-4—3-8
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay cottonseed Market ...£6-18-0 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality. 10 1-2+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...8 1 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£73 1-8
Copper Braziers ... £89
Yellow Metal ...d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Crostafels," "Capri."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags. 12 8 1-4+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Firmer with fair business
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Nothing doing.
German Beetroot 88 p. ... 9 4 1-4+1·41
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 8 3-4—1-2d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady at unchanged rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ... 11 10 1-2—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Dull
C & F Bombay ...11 9—1 1-2d
Sept.-Oct.—Value Dull

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 6—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 7 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 6—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 7 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Higher prices asked but no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] Oct. 7th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
4 Bundles Rupees	Rs. 8,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 4th and 5th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	15	17,496
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	51	61,097

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug. 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues steady with very little enquiry.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight ...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready 172 1-4
Do. do Marks " 140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-4
Shanghai " ...200
Japan " ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1 for ready and 95-2 for settlement and is quiet.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 95 1 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 2 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was 3-16 lower for ready and for settlement, rates being 28 1-8 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 lower, the rate being 61. The local market is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold ... " 24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 70 8 0
1st Settlement ... " 70 10 0
2nd Settlement ... " 70 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 79 6 0
1st Settlement ... " 80 0 0
2nd Settlement ... " 80 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNNING :—Declined owing to the estimating of the crop at 15,750,000 by Habersham King.

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool :—Smaller market, some hedge selling. Considerable general and continental buying on crop accounts continue unfaverable in Texas and Oklahoma.

LATER :—Rather nervous market, declined on jobbers selling-market affected unfavorably by poor reports from New York where selling orders to limit loss were executed. No hedge selling at the close. We advise buying on this break.

EGYPTIAN :—Market weak in sympathy with the decline in American, some continental short selling here and in Alexandria. Prices declined owing to selling of hedges against early movement of the crop.

We advise buying to-day.

The local market has an easier tendency owing to the decline of 20 points, reported by Reuter in the American markets. In forward contracts for new crop there are few buyers and in the absence of any demand either from Europe or Japan there is some inclination on the part of exporters to sell locally. Ready cotton cotinues dull and the off take is small. Holders are reducing their prices, still the buyers are not coming out.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	313	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	320	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	316	"
" " Yeotmal ...	312	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	309	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	301	"
" " Amraoti ...	304	"
" " Khandeish ...	28[illegible]	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	273	"
Fine " Bengal ...	262	"
F. G. Bengal ...	250	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone ... Barely steady
Estimated Sales ...10,000
Total Imports ...17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·27 —02	7·20 —03	7·19 —02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7·18 —02	7·18 —02	7·18 —02
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7·16 —03	7·16 —03	7·14 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
December " 8 10 0 B.T.
May 1914 " 9 6 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 10 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Strong. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 59 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai Rs. 50 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay ...	1,650
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Indian Specie ...	58

MILLS.

David ...	527 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	3,075
Kohinoor ...	730
New Great Eastern...	220
Standard ...	1,360
SunMill ...	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	182
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	173
Bombay S N Ordy ...	227 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,420
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	570

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,640	bales.
Wheat	9,954	cwts.
Linseed	9,337	"
Rapeseed	1,048	"
Gingellyseed ...	4,039	"
Poppyseed	390	"
Groundnuts	537	"
Castorseed	6,299	"
Rice	1,683	"
Myrabollams... ...	51	"
Cottonseed	5,295	"
Mowraseed	3,474	"
Gram	956	"
Joowar	6,150	"
Maize	5	"
Barley	1,200	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 63,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 18,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 44,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...14·10—10
Future Cotton at New York Jany. ... ... 13·41—20
Future Cotton at New York Mar. ... ... 13·45—18
Spot closing tone ... ... Quiet
Futures closing tone ... do

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and declined on favorable weather reports and limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8—18
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany. ... ... 13·62—21
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. ... ... 13·68—23
Future closing tone.— ... Quiet

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export ... 500 "
Total Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 1,500
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown .. 10·30
Mid American at Liverpool ... 7·83+5
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,

Oct.-Nov.	7·29—2
Nov.-Dec.	7·22—2
Dec.-Jan.	7·21—1
Jan.-Feb.	7·20—1
Feb.-Mar.	7·20—1
Mar.-Apl.	7·20—1
April-May	7·19
May.-June	7·19+1
June.-July	7·17+1

MANCHESTER, Oct. 6.

Manchester Piece Goods Market.—Steady—There is more enquiry in the market but not much business doing—enquiry for staples.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Oct-Nov.— Ldn 46 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ......Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 46 6 "
Do. La Plata ...Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg ... 43 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet for lower prices
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Oct.— £23 15-0
do ... Dec.-Jan— £23-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Oct.-Nov—Dunkirk ... 64 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 47 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 53 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 51 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ......
Do. Jamba Red— ......
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, Oct.-Nov.—Hull... £6-18-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 6.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London... 37 3 Sellers. "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Oct.-Nov.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Oct.-Nov.—London ... 37 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Oct.-Nov.—London... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.— 36 Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. 35 Sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 0 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON Oct. 3.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Sept ... . Sellers.
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec. 9 4 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. 12 7 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. ......
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. ......
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar. 12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.— ......
C and F Calcutta Oct— 11 10 1-2 "
C and F Bombay Sept.-Oct.— ......
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)—... Jany. Mar. ......
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... 13 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Oct. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Oct.-Dec.... 11 4 1-2 " Value.
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... . Oct.-Dec.... 11 6 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar 11 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Oct.-Dec.12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ......
Java Sugar 26. T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Oct.-Dec. 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar. 12 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi... ......
Closing Tone of Market— } Quiet and unchanged.
Special Feature }

LONDON, Oct. 6.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£73 2 6
" Best English Selected.£79 0 0
" Braziers £88 10 0
" Tone of Market ... Quiet
Hard Spelter £19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £200 10 0
Yellow Metal 7 3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 5 18 9
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 13 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 2 6
German Steel Plate, F O B Antwerp 5 6 3
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... 5 0 0
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool 0 14 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 15 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 15 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie 3 15 0
Lead Pig English 21 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ... ... Steady.
Silver, Spot 28 1-8
Silver 2 months hence 28 1-16
Silver Tone of Market ... Quiet—China selling
Silver Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 28 1-8
Silver 2 months 28 1-16
" Closing Tone of Market—Quiet—China selling
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... do
Rentes 3 per cent ...ex div ... £ 83
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 73 5-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... £ 88 1-2
Sterling loan ... £ 88 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... £ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz Sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market— ......
Closing Tone of Finance Market— ......
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 31-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·46
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·86
Interest day to day loans ... 3 1-4
Interest 7 days Market loans. 3 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...10,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·29	7·26
Nov.-Dec....	7·22	7·19
Dec-Jan....	7·21	7·18
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·20	7·17
Feb.-Mar....	7·20	7·17
Mar.-Apl ...	7·20	7·17
April-May...	7·19	7·16
May.-June..	7·19	7·16
June-July...	7·17	7·14

News has been received of the death by drowning at Selangor, Malay States, of Mr. Henry Tudor Webb. Mr. Webb was formerly a number of the Gloucestershire Rugby football team, and was also captain of the Bristol Club.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, " In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Al'ahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	265
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1660
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12¼
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	13¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p o	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21¾
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87¾
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237¼
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	256
Central India ...	500	500	70	2005
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118¾
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	235
Crowr ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	320
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1290
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Morarji Goculdas...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	156
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57¼
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107¼
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1575
Textile	500	500	20	1240
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	450
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.........	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	} 143
Do. M'pur Khas-Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5¼ "	130
Central Provinces..	25		4	92
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	8 p. c.	157
All India Ut. Co. Ld..................	100	20	5 "	12¼
Bamankua	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.........	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	182
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	17¼
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	273¾
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8¼	27¾
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co...............	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josta Fans Supply Co}.............	100	100	10 p.c.	206 90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	175
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co ....O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	502½
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	34
Port Canning Co ...	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. Sl. Co. O.	75	85	...	85
D.	80	80	...	167
Ld P.	150	150	...	178
Thacker nd Co ...	50	50	30 p.c	215
Tephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	71
Treacherand Co...	500	500	yr. 30	510

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th October, 1913.

979. Parade—Detail of Company Parades I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House to-day Wednesday the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will prade on Fridays at 6-30 p.m. a Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day, Wednesday the 8th instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m., to-day Wednesday the 8th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 8th instant, at 9 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

980. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 8th instant, at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade

981. Adjutant's Office.—The 'Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Thursday the 9th instant, on account of public holiday.

982. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company :—

No 7585 Vol R Edwards.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p m. Programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

236. Duties.—Duties for week ending 12th October 1913 :—

Orderly Officer Lieut H G Allum.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks.

Orderly Sergt No 3 Company Sergt O M P Clyne.

233. Examination.—The Examination in Semaphore Signalling will be held on Thursday 9th instant. Parade at Back Bay Wireless Station at 7 a.m.

234. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p m. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. R A SPENCE, OFFG COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 8th October, 1913.

RIDING SCHOOL.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily on the South side of the Corps Riding School until the 20th instant.

RIDE OUT ON THE 9th INSTANT.

2 The Ride out to Antop Hill, to-morrow Thursday the 9th instant, is cancelled.

STRENGTH.

3. Mr Andrew Paterson Baxtor having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop.

(Sd). R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

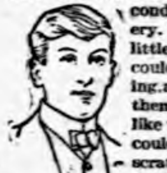
Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 6th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 7th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......................	1	0
Total mortality from all causes		92
Cholera..........................	1	1

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

COVERED ALL OVER WITH RED BLOTCHES

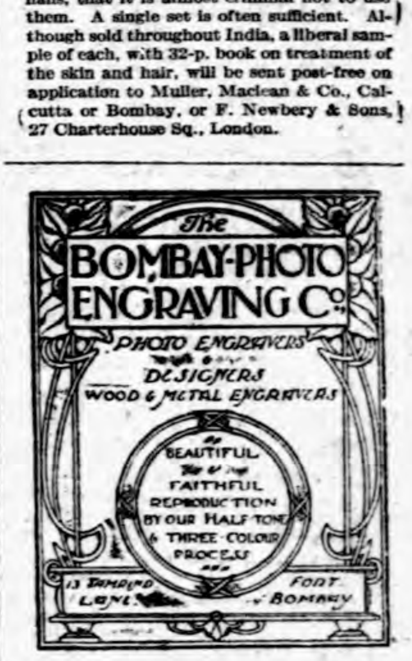
In Awful Condition. Life Was Misery. Could Not Sleep for Scratching. Quite a Mass of Sores. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free from Pimples.



42, Bolham Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham, Eng.—"Before I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was in an awful condition. My life was a misery. My complaint came with little itchy pimples and I could not resist from scratching and every time I scratched them there was something like water came from them. I could not sleep at night for scratching, and I was that irritable I could not bear to be spoken to. It lasted me for over two months and I was quite a mass of sores. I was covered all over with red blotches.

"I tried nearly everything but to no use till I was told to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I am very pleased I did. I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I found relief in the first dressing. In less than four dressings of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was quite free from the pimples." (Signed) A. E. Cooke, Aug. 27, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.



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Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

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Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc, etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth.

Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don't allow your joints to become stiff—don't let your muscles ache—don't permit your life to be made miserable when this proven remedy will drive all the pain away !

If you have tried other so-called remedies without relief, remember that Little's Oriental Balm has a wonderful record for curing cases where all else has failed. It will cure your Rheumatism.

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DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

…OXING AT HOME.

…OF FEATHER-WEIGHT …MPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

… Sporting Club last …s won the Feather-…ship of England, …ambert in the seven-…nter.

… IN BOMBAY.

…ER'S TOURNAMENT.

…r the Junior Rover's …der the auspices of the … Football Association, …erday evening with the follow… :—

No. 1 Monda… Oct. 13.	United Bengal F. C. St. Peter's School.
No. 2 Tuesd… Oct. 14.	B. E. S. High School. St. Mary's "B".
Bye	St Mary's "A".
Bye	Cathedral High School.
Wednesday, Oct. 15.	St. Mary's "A". Winners of No. 1.
Thursday, Oct. 16.	Cathedral H. S. Winners of No. 2.

Saturday, Oct. 18. Final.

The charge to the enclosure will be 8 annas. Play will be 25 minutes each way. The ground will be reduced 12 yards in width only. Games start at 5-30 p. m.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL EVENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Oct. 7.

Entries for an additional race next Saturday are as follows :—

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Young Mooreed, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Jack London, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Malabar, Mr. G. H. G. Ally's President, Mr. G. H. G. Ally's Authority, Mr. K. B. Sorabji's Oliver, Mr. H. R. Badshah's Pretender, II, Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah, Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Small Diamond, Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's Old China, Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Dhaidan, Mr. K. Cowasji's Marigold, Mr. G. K's Prem, Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Matar, Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Soods, Mr. Mohidin Dawood's First King, Mr. R. R. S.'s Redwood, Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tagalie, Mr. Syed Rashid's Turkish Spot, Mr. M. Goculdass's Ghalib, Mr. Toogood's Nasirabad, Captain S. S. Haynes' Arabian Spot, Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Anaz, Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Heliopolis, Messrs. Rashid Dakeel and E. Nazareth's Royalist, Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Startler, Mr. Yacoob Swedan's German Guinea, Messrs. Nasir Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's Flying Bird, Mr. Abdoola Mahalla's Vakil. This race will be divided.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

COMMITTEE MAKES ITS DEFENCE.

The meeting of the members of the Lancashire County Cricket Club, which was held in Manchester on Sept. 12 to consider (1) Mr. A. H. Hornby's criticisms of the policy of the Committee and (2) the future policy of the Club, came to an end that promises well for peace. A number of members were nominated to meet the Committee at a meeting on October 7 and go thoroughly into all questions of future policy. It was suggested that a report should be prepared for the information of the members in good time for the annual meeting, and though this was not incorporated in the resolution it seems too obvious a step to be overlooked. One hopeful point says the "Manchester Guardian" may be noted. When the body of delegates has been constituted, representatives of the Lancashire Leagues are to be asked to join.

The Committee's reply to Mr. Hornby was temperate in its tone, and said no more in their own defence than they were virtually obliged to say. It was first proposed that it be received "with grateful thanks," and if these words had been persisted in there would probably have been a sharp debate, for anything suggesting approval of the Committee's action would have carried certain implications with it. The chairman, however, ruled decisively that no vote of confidence was before the meeting. The motion was "that the report be received and inserted in the minutes," and in this quite colourless form it was almost at once agreed to.

That the business was got through so well and brought to a practical issue was due in no small degree to the admirable judgment and firmness of Sir John Thursby in the chair. There were several critical points at which the meeting might easily have got out of hand, but he kept a very firm and tight rein, and never allowed the restive ones to break into a gallop or the provocative ones to infect their neighbours.

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. O. P. Lancashire, as chairman of the Committee of the club, made the following statement:—

In meeting the members with reference to the controversy raised by Mr. Hornby's criticism, the Committee, while expressing regret that Mr. Hornby should have sought the medium of the press without meeting and discussing the questions raised with them, welcome any suggestions calculated to stimulate interest in Lancashire cricket. They submit, however, that, in their judgment, Mr. Hornby's criticism is not justified, and without wishing for a moment to pursue a policy recrimination venture to suggest that had Mr. Hornby been in the possession of the full facts of the case his views would have been very materially modified. The Committee have at all times been desirous that Mr. Hornby should co-operate with them in connection with the affairs of the club. With regard to the cricket itself, they have with one possible exception, accepted the team he has suggested. In the matter of management, where the finances of the club are involved, the Committee, though courting Mr. Hornby's assistance, must firmly, though respectfully, state that, so long as they remain in office, it is their province to control the expenditure of the club.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial result of the past four years has been disappointing. In 1910, the year of Sharp's benefit, a loss of £2,364 was recorded. In 1911 there was a further deficiency of £455. In 1912 the Committee had hoped, in view of the presence of the Australian and South African teams, to have recouped the losses made during the two previous seasons; the balance-sheet, however, revealed a profit only of £102. The present season has resulted in a loss of about £800. The total loss, therefore, on the working of the past four years is over £3,500, or an average of £875 per annum. In view of the above and the fact that the Committee have already pledged themselves to give benefits in 1914 to Huddleston and in 1916 to Dean, the financial outlook is serious. To meet the growing deficit the Committee have been compelled to suspend the sinking fund of over £700 per annum, using such fund to meet the annual expenditure and to increase the mortgage on the ground from £9,500 to £14,600. Under the circumstances, unless an increased income can be obtained, the Committee are satisfied that no other course remains than to curtail the programme to such an extent as to make the expenditure approximately coincide with the estimated receipts.

If the Committee should continue the current rate of expenditure for the next year, a bad season such as 1910 would place them in the position that probably by the middle of the season they would have incurred liabilities without being in the possession of funds to meet them. It will be noticed that although up to now the programme has been comprehensive, it has not produced the effect of arresting the decline, especially in the matter of gate receipts. It is not correct to state that proposals were under consideration to reduce the expenses of the ground staff without making proposals to reduce the management expenses. By comparison with other counties the management expenses are much lower than those of Surrey and Kent, and compare favourably with those of Yorkshire. The policy of playing matches outside of Manchester has been tried, but the results from a financial standpoint have not been satisfactory. Further, a few years ago the Committee tried the experiment of playing second eleven matches at Burnley, Bolton, Ashton, and Lancaster. These proved a heavy drain upon the resources of the club. As regards the club matches, the proposal is not to any exent to reduce the fixtures but to play more matches during the days of the week other than Saturday. Difficulty has been experienced in raising teams for Saturday matches, amateurs preferring to assist their local clubs.

The Committee do not desire further to refer to the question of the professionals' fees beyond stating that they are as desirous as Mr. Hornby or any of the other members of the club that the players shall be treated with at least as great consideration as those of any other county. In connection with this matter the Committee call the attention of the members to the fact that on June 30, 1910, at a meeting of the General Committee, it was unanimously decided that the question of fees for professionals injured in matches be left to the discretion of the Match Committee on the report from the captain. The Committee are of the opinion that the discretion placed in the hands of the Match Committee has been properly exercised, nor have they at any time been unwilling to listen to the recommendations placed before them by the captain. The Committee do not consider it will further the best interests of the club to discuss in the press or open meeting their relations with the players, whom, they believe, they have always treated fairly and even generously in view of all the circumstances.

THE FORWARD POLICY.

The Committee are as anxious as Mr. Hornby to adopt what has been termed the "forward policy," but this can only be accomplished by the club furnishing them with the necessary funds. They agree that what the club requires is an increased membership, and they are unanimous in their desire for a full programme of county matches and also second eleven matches, and will give careful thought to the suggestion to play matches elsewhere than at Old Trafford. On July 22, 1913, a sub-committee was appointed to consider the future policy of the club, and four days before Mr. Hornby communicated his views to the press the Committee had passed resolutions to the following effect :—

(1) That a circular be framed setting out the financial position of the club, the heavy deficits of the past four years and the imperative necessity of a special effort to place the affairs of the club on a sound businesslike basis;

(2) That the same be issued to influential persons in the county, inviting them to join the club and to use their influence in securing new members.

(3) That during the issue of the special appeal the entrance fee be suspended;

(4) That the leading men of Lancashire be invited to emphasise the needs of the club at the annual general meeting of members.

In conclusion the Committee regret extremely the poor season the team has had, but they in no sense blame either team or captain. They feel that any dissension will materially affect the future of Lancashire cricket, which they are striving to promote. They will welcome suggestions from all quarters, and give careful consideration to the same. Should the members desire to appoint a deputation to meet the Committee to discuss all or any of the matters under review, they will extend to such deputation a cordial reception, and give a patient hearing to any proposals advanced which have as their object the promotion of cricket in Lancashire.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

ATHLETICS.

Matters appertaining to the appeal of the British Olympic authorities for £100,000 continue to attract great attention. The money is not coming in as fast as it might, and this is partly due to the schemes put forward by the various governing bodies not being framed with a view to captivating the imagination of the general public. The London business houses are taking up the matter, one firm having come forward with the offer to give £400 yearly for four years, providing ten other firms will do likewise.

A FINE SUGGESTION.

One of the very best suggestions in connection with developing talent for the Olympic Games is embodied in a comprehensive scheme advanced by Mr. C. Otway in the "Sporting Life." He purposes that Olympic sports be held in every village and district once a year—on the same day. The idea is to promote local interest and the meetings would lead up to District and National championship.

Something of this sort would certainly arouse much enthusiasm and naturally lead to the discovery of talent. Rivalry between village and village, county and county is what is required. Holding the meetings on the same day is a splendid suggestion and this would soon lead to its being known as the Olympic Day. The idea is so good, that it is worth taking up throughout the Empire, and where climate allows fixing on the same day.

PUBLIC TRAINING.

When the writer founded the Athletes Advisory Club two years ago, it was pointed out that one of the aims was to induce the Municipal authorities to provide facilities for athletics in the public parks. The idea in mind was that the public trainings would lead to athletics growing more popular. One of our leading papers has recently published the opinions of well-known peoples on the idea of a track in Hyde Park. Strange to say, the only voice raised against it is that of Mr. P. L. Fisher, the Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association. One would have thought a sportsman so closely connected with athletics would have been the strongest supporter of the idea.

That athletics are now attracting more attention than at any previous time is plain, and the boom must do good. What we really require, however is State aid. Asking the public to subscribe £100,000 does not fill the bill. Nearly as much (£87,000) is spent annually in New York City alone on public recreation grounds, tracks and trainers. With 200 other cities following a like policy, it is easy to picture the thousand of athletes the United States must develop in the future.

PROMISING MATERIAL.

Three young athletes showed form at Kennington Oval on Saturday, which warrants one believing that they will be prominent at the Berlin Olympic Games of 1916. A 200 metres level race resulted in favour of C. W. Taylor in 22 secs, which is equal to 22 1-5 secs for 220 yards. The course was grass grown and the runners had a bend to contend with which adds to the merit of the win. Taylor was known as a jumper until this season, but his forte is certainly running. Although he sprints so well, the writer believes he might be developed into a great quarter or half mile runner. He was followed home by R. S. Burley, a well built youngster, who is not yet out of his teens. He will train on a lot and ought to be at his best by 1916. The 220 yards handicap also served to show J. Rooney to advantage. He was only beaten by inches in 21 4-5 secs, consequently his running was exactly on a par with Taylor's.

Another interesting event was a 400 metres level race, in which C. W. Seedhouse showed a return to form. He forced the pace all the way and beat D. H. Jacobs by a few inches in 50 secs. Seedhouse showed improved style, carrying his arms better than last season. Under proper instructions, there is no reason why he should not shake off his faulty style, which would certainly lead to faster running.

SPLENDID CYCLING.

It is possible England possesses a future world's cycling champion in A. G. M. Oakes of the Polytechnic C. C. He won the half mile handicap from the 15 yards mark in 63 2-5 secs, which is fast going for an unbanked grass track. Oakes followed this up by taking the ten miles scratch race for the Surrey Cup, his time being 25 min 57 secs. He only beat E. W. Stanford by a few inches, however, the Midlander being badly placed in the last lap. Yet he made up fully half a dozen lengths. The two men named, with T. Bancroft of Manchester, are the riders one will look to when W. J. Bailey and V. Johnson have retired. Johnson has had a very successful season, his fiftieth victory being gained at Birmingham on Saturday. Many racing men would feel pleased to win fifty races during their entire career and Johnson's record for the season is remarkable.

BOXING.

It is already evident that the winter boxing season is going to be a very interesting one. Ever since Carpentier of France knocked out Bomb Wells at Ghent, there has been a keen desire to see the rivals contest a return match. The National Sporting Club has secured the bout and the pair have agreed to box 20 rounds on Dec 6th for the club purse of £2,000 and £500 in stakes. Since Carpentier beat Wells, the Englishman has attacked Packey Mohoney, Pat O Keeffe and Gunner Moir and he will probably try conclusions with Bandsman Rice before taking on the Frenchman. again Carpentier is no stranger in London and he will be sure of a warm welcome. As to the result there seems to be a pretty wide opinion that Wells shaped like a winner in the opening rounds against Carpentier, the latter knocking out his rival when he threw caution to the winds and went in desperately to mix matters, so that a reversal is expected.

SWIMMING.

Record breaking is getting to be a habit with J. C. Hatfield and the young northerner is certainly a remarkable swimmer. His latest feat was to swim 300 yeards in 3 min. 26 2-5 secs. at Middlesbrough, which wipes out the previous world's record of 3 min. 30 secs. The latter was created by. F. E. Beaurepaire of Australia in 1910. Hatfield has set—his mind on winning all the English championships this season, and if he succeeds, it will be another record. His hardest task will be at Brighton, when he will meet Belgian and Hungarian cracks in the 100 yards championships. Hatfield made a fine showing at the Olympic Games and though beaten by G. Hodgson of Canada in the 1500 metres he was not disgraced. Both are young men and whilst it is certain Hatfield has improved during the last twelve months, it is also to be expected that the Canadian has done likewise. They ought still to be available for the next Olympiad, and should they come together, something sensational will be expected.

The Southern Counties 100 yards junior championship furnished another illustration of how swimming is progressing. W. F. Jaggs winning in 66 3-5 secs. time equal to what seniors were doing ten years ago.

FOOTBALL.

Home teams have been faring rather badly in recent League fixtures, Saturday's matches proving unfortunate for several of the clubs playing on their own ground. Blackburn Rovers gained an advantage over Tottenham Hotspur by securing a grand win (3-1) on visiting Aston Villa, whilst the "Spurs" had to rest satisfied with a draw on entertaining Derby County. Thus Blackburn Rovers alone claims the highest possible number of points in the first division.

Tottenham, Everton, and West Bromwich Albion come next, each having dropped one point.

Woolwich Arsenal shows the way in the second division, the team having beaten Wolverhampton on Saturday and Notts county on Monday—which makes three straight wins. Swindon enjoys a like record in the Southern League, the "Moonmakers" doing splendidly on receiving Plymouth Argyle on Saturday. The Devon team won the championship of the South, last season, so that to go under by four goals to one was a big blow.

The big sensation in the Scottish League campaign was caused by the overthrow of Glasgow Rangers and Celtic. The latter failed before their own supporters, St. Mirrent scoring two goals early on which discouraged the home men. The Rangers had to visit Heart and Midlothian and found the locals at their best, "Hearts" scoring twice to once by the visitors.

CRICKET.

The last match of the season is usually between the Champion county and the rest of England. An alteration had to be made this year, however, owing to Kent being unable to field a strong side, so Kent and Yorkshire joined forces. An interesting feature of the match was that Gunn (G) of Notts, Hobbs of Surrey, and Mead of Hants were virtually level in the batting table with averages of a fraction over 50. Mead and Hobbs were also neck and neck for the grand aggregate with 2,584 and 2,582 opposite their names.

The bowlers had the best of matters, Booth (38 not out) doing best in the first innings of the combined counties.

When the rest went in Mead improved his prospects by scoring 43 as against 25 by Gunn and 23 by Hobbs. They did not bat again, so Mead holds pride of place with an aggregate of 2,627 and an average of 50·51.

The Kent-Yorkshire combination collapsed against Barnes in their second effort Booth (20) being top scorer. The Staffordshire bowler got 7 wickets for 20 runs and tops the season's averages with a record of 35 wickets at an average of 10·02. Mention may also be made of Blyth, who has secured 167 wickets at a cost of 16·34 runs each. B. G. Von Melle of South Africa also figures prominently with 24 wickets and an average of 15·90.

IN GENERAL.

Nine yearlings by Desmond fetched 35,900 guineas at the recent Doncaster Sales.

The boxing match between J. Harrison, the middle-weight champion of England, and N. Simson produced a big surprise, the latter gaining the decision after twenty hard rounds.

Sensational form was shown by T. Reece on Tuesday evening, when he made breaks of 675 and 618. This is the first time on record that two breaks of over 600 have been made at one session with ivory balls.

Wales outplayed Ireland in the international waterpolo match at Newport, winning by 7 goals to 1.

Count de Madre's Challenge Cup at the Ruby polo ground on Saturday was won by the Halford players who defeated Spring Hill by 6 goals to 5.

J. H Taylor and James Braid had a keen struggle over the Aldeburgh golf course this week. Braid outdrove his rival and lead in the early stages. Taylor improved, however, finally winning by one stroke, his score of 73 for 18 holes being a record for the course.

The suggested cross-channel swimming race between H. Sullivan of America and J. Wolfe of England has fallen through, owing to the difficulty of determining the actual distances.

J. H. Taylor was quite out of form in the Southern Qualifying Competition of the £400 Professional Golfers Tournament and he failed to qualify. The best scores were returned by L. B. Ayton (139) and G. Duncan (145) who headed their respective sections.

Wall Griggs rode four winners at the Yarmouth meeting on Wednesday.

WORCESTERSHIRE'S POSITION.

It is announced in Worcester that the £1,500 for which Lord Cobham appealed to save the Worcestershire Cricket Club has been exceeded and it will be financially sound for the next three or four years. Three months ago there were grave doubts whether the money would be forthcoming but mainly as a result of the lead given by Lord Cobham and Judge Amphlett and the enthusiasm raised by the shilling fund of the "Worcester Daily Times" help has come from all parts of the county also from other counties and abroad. The donations even include shillings from Worcester boys in Canada and America.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN CHESS PLAYER.

The body of Herr Julius Perlis, a tourist who has been missing from Gotatterbodern in Austria for some days, has been found in a frozen condition on the Hoch Tor. Dr. Perlis was one of the best-known amateur chess players of the day, and had competed with success in several great international tournaments.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT BY TRUSTEES.

The suit filed by Mr. Rahmitullah Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Mr. Rahim Chinoy, as trustees of the assets of Jaffer Ratansi, an insolvent, against Ruttonsi Ramji. the father of the insolvent, carrying on business at Zanzibar, to recover a sum of Rs. 19,510 with interest and costs, came up for disposal as a short cause before Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

It was stated that Jaffer and his father carried on business at Zanzibar, and having suffered heavy losses, Jaffer filed his schedule in the Bombay Insolvency Court.

A scheme by which the creditors were to be paid four annas in the rupee was sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, and the plaintiffs were appointed trustees. The defendant in his letter to the plaintiffs admitted that Rs. 39,510 were due to the Bombay creditors. He had paid Rs. 20,000 by two instalments. With regard to the balance due, the defendant in a letter to the trustees said, that he was an old man, but promised to pay the balance, and prayed that the trustees would not press him, as in that case he would have to seek relief in the Insolvency Court to his eternal disgrace in his old age. He added that if they commenced litigation, his poor assets would be swallowed up by solicitors.

Counsel pointed out that the trustees at this stage only wanted a decree which would be sent to the Zanzabar Court for execution. They wanted to protect their interest, and assured the Court that every consideration would be paid to the old man in this matter.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 19.510 with interest at 6 per cent. from October 22, 1911, till judgment, with costs.

GAMBLING IN A HOUSE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister, with Mr. B. F. Dastur, appeared for Sorabji Hormusji Chessan and three others and presented an application for the revision of the conviction recorded against and sentence passed upon them by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on July 31, 1913, under section 5 of Act 4 of 1887, (Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act).

It was stated that the first accused was charged with keeping a common gaming house in the Fort on April 27, 1913, and the three other petitioners together with six others with gaming in the same house with cards and money, under the above section. Mr. G.R. Khairaj acquitted the first petitioner of the offence of keeping a common gaming house, but convicted him (although he had not been charged with it) of the offence of gaming in a common gaming house and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100; the three others were convicted of the offence of gaming in a common gaming house and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

The grounds of objections among others were that the learned magistrate has erred in law in not holding that the warrant was defective in as much as the floor and the room was not specified in the warrant; that the arrest being illegal on account of there being no warrant at the time of the confinement by the police constables, the Court was wrong in holding that the presumption under section 7 against the accused arose. The sentences were extremely severe and the first petitioner had been charged and put to trial under section 4 of the Gambling Act and the conviction without his having been informed of the charge under section 5 of the said Act and without his plea having been taken on the later charge, and without giving him any opportunity to defend himself on the later charge which was bad and illegal.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, granted a rule and notice as regards the first accused and rejected the application of the others.

FORGERY OF A DOCUMENT.

At the Bombay High Court, on the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, disposed of an appeal preferred by Amirmiya Jivamiya, a convict, for the revision of the sentence passed on him by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, when he was charged with forging an entry in the Birth and Death Register of Jesarwa for the year 1900 and the removal of certain pages in a similar register of the same place for 1902, and thus fabricating false evidence, and with abetting another accused, Babar by name, in using the certified copy of the forged entry before the Conciliator. The accused was, therefore, convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The facts of the case are that on July 29, 1910, one Hiralal Chaganlal of Petlad filed two applications before the Conciliator of Petlad under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act. The one application was against Babar Jalam and his cousin and the second against Barbar alone, the claims being for the recovery of the mortgage-moneys. The first date of hearing was fixed as September 18, 1910. On this date, Babar appeared before the Conciliator and pleaded ignorance of the debt. He also gave out that his father had died before the dates of the bonds on which the claims were based. The Conciliator accordingly adjourned the cases from time to time to allow Babar to produce a "dakhla" about the alleged previous death of his father. In the meantime Babar applied to the Mamlatdar of Borsad to be furnished with a certified copy of the entry in the birth and death register of Jesurwa of 1900 relating to his father's death, which he stated had occurred in June of that year. Amirmiya brought out the Register of 1900 and pointed out to a clerk, who was a candidate. the particular entry to be copied. The copied entry was as follows :—"The extract from birth and death register shows that the bonds sued on are false, and so the papers are submitted to the Sub-Judge for disposal as he thinks fit.

The plaintiff Harilal on the day of the hearing of the suit came to know that Babar's father had died during the plague of November 1902. Harilal accordingly came to Borsad and presented an application to the Mamlatdar for a copy from the birth and death register of the entry relating to the death of Babar's father. Along with that petition Harilal left word with the Mamlatdar that he had suspected that an alteration had been made in the registers. The Mamlatdar accordingly brought the four registers to his office and kept them under lock and key in his own box. Amirmiya, the dafterband, who saw this at once applied to the Mamlatdar for leave for 15 days. The leave was allowed. It was then extended for a month. The Mamlatdar on examining the registers found alterations; and also found the last few pages of the register of 1902 missing. Amirmiya then left the service before his leave expired; so the Mamlatdar held an enquiry and reported the matter to the District Deputy Collector. The Collector then prosecuted the accused before the District Magistrate, Kaira, who committed them to the Sessions.

The abovenamed Sessions Judge then tried both the accused and convicted and sentenced them as stated above. Against this conviction Amirmiya preferred an appeal.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the sentenced and dismissed the appeal.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the following short causes :—

DECREE AGAINST HINDU KNIGHT.

Messrs. A. B. Mathers and Co., carrying on business at 114, Portland Street, Manchester, obtained a decree in the High Court of Justice, King's Division, in a suit pending between them and Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, and others.

The plaintiffs obtained a decree for £750-12-1 and £433-1-5 for costs of the suit.

The plaintiffs sent a certified copy of the above decree to Mr. Ardesher Dosabhai Khambatta, their constituted attorney in Bombay, who filed a suit in the Bombay High Court for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 17,755 equivalent of £1183-13-6, the amount of the English decree.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs while the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Nagindas, represented defendants Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

Mr Setalwad stated that an appeal had been preferred in the English Court against the decree which was now being sought to be enforced in the Bombay High Court. He also informed the court that William Churchill, the English agent of the defendants, had been declared a bankrupt. Counsel moved that the court be pleased to stay proceedings in this court, pending the decision of the English Appellate Court.

Mr. Strangman opposed the application saying that he was justified in seeking for a decree from his Lordship, on the strength of the certified copy of the English decree. He also contended that the decree of the Supreme Court of England, did not bar him from filing a suit in the Bombay High Court and obtaining a decree.

The Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs in the terms prayed for. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent according to English law was allowed from the date of judgment till payment, and costs and further interest at 6 per cent. was also decreed.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

The Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Company sued Kalidas Dhanji to recover Rs. 5,000. Mr. Jafferbhoy who appeared for the bank, stated that the suit was on a promissory note.

The defendant appeared in person and did not admit the claim.

Counsel said that the defendant wrote a letter on August 29 last, stating that he had signed the promissory note for the accomodation of some other person and he was, therefore, not liable to pay the claim. Counsel, therefore, prayed for a decree for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from November 19, 1911.

POLICE COURT.

EUROPEAN WITH SEVERAL ALIASES

A STIFF SENTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which W. S. Harrison, alias Captain Harrison, alias Captain Elton, alias the Hon. N. Stokes, was charged with cheating a French woman, named Germanie Max, in respect of three sums of money amounting to Rs. 470.

Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted.

Convicting the accused, the Magistrate said that the complainant had sent the accused certain sums of money on the strength of three letters written by the accused, and the fact of the letters having been written was admitted by the accused. The complainant believed the representation made in these letters by the accused, who gave her the word of a British officer and promised her to take her to Africa and that all would be well. She had also stated that believing these representations and being anxious to abandon the kind of life which she was leading, she sent him money from time to time. To send him money she borrowed a sum of £25 from one Miss Mina and Rs. 455 from another person, and when she was unable to borrow any more the accused suggested that she should live in a certain house. She had sent him more money and it was proved that the accused had cheated her. It was a hard and cruel case.

Superintendent Sullivan asked for an exemplary punishment as he said the accused had a previous conviction. He had been sentenced at Madras to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 200 and immediately after his release from jail he committed the present offence. The evidence showed that he had driven the unfortunate woman deeper into the mire.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 for each of the three charges. The aggregate sentence being eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750. In default of the payment of the fine he was sentenced to a further term of three months. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 700 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MOTOR DRIVER'S DUTY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which David Ezekiel, a Municipal motor driver, was charged with driving a motor vehicle so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life.

The evidence showed that the accused was driving a motor car along Bhendy Bazar Road when a little boy ran across the road in front of the car. He was knocked down and run over, sustaining a fracture of the bone which necessitated the amputation of his foot.

No rashness or negligence having been proved his Worship did not think the accused could be guilty of driving so rashly and neglegently as to endanger human life. In his Worship's opinion the accused had not kept to the proper side of the road, because it appeared from the evidence that the accused's car was only seven feet away from the right-hand edge of the road though the road was thirty-five feet wide. The defence averred that there was a trench on the left inside of the road and the accused had to take the car towards the right side in order to get enough room to get into a side street. There was nothing to prevent the accused, his Worship observed, from driving at least fourteen feet away from left inside of the road. It was true that the boy was injured but he admitted that he had run across the road in front of the car; consequently no reasonable precaution on the part of the accused could have saved the boy. It was not obligatory on the accused to ring the bell all along the road if there was no obstruction on the road. If that were so it would be a terror to drive in streets. The boy was guilty of contributing to the negligence but at the same time if the accused had kept to the left inside of the road the boy would have seen the car. The accused was fined Rs. 25 and the whole amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the injured boy.

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WHY COW'S MILK AND OTHERS DISAGREE.

This explains why these substitutes for human milk fail to nourish the baby properly. Moreover, as everyone knows, the milk of animals forms in the baby's stomach thick, large, hard, leathery, curds, which cause indigestion, wind, vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the other hand, human milk forms soft, fine, easily digested, flakes. Their appearance and digestibility have now been proved to be due entirely to large quantity of milk-albumin in human milk.

Reasoning that, if milk-albumin could be obtained artificially and added to animal milks, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, scientists tried to prepare it. They have only recently succeeded.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Wednesday, 8th Oct., 1913.

THE SILENT INDIA.

Little enough is known of the toiling millions of India. It has been of those of the busy centres that books have been written and of whose doings the newspaper tell us day by day. Therefore we welcome the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson C.I.E. IM.S. (Retired) to enlighten his countrymen, and the dwellers in towns as to the conditions of "The Silent India"—in a volume, published through Messrs. Blackwood, and bearing this title. He recognises in the East a cleavage between the urban and rural populations in the same area, which is far more definitely marked than in the West. There are, indeed, as Colonel Thompson says, two Indias: the India of the large towns from which the casual visitor draws his impressions and which with considerable clamour voices the aspirations of, perhaps, a tenth of the total population of the country: and the India—the real India of the silent millions, who lead a simple rural life, contented with the thoughts and occupations of their forefathers, inherited from the distant past. This is the population of which only the experienced Anglo-Indian has any real cognisance, and it is from long contact with this that he principally derives those feelings of kindliness and sympathy which make for friendship and esteem between the races. As Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and later, as Sanitary Commissioner of the United Provinces, for upwards of quarter of a century, Colonel Thompson wandered almost continuously among, not only the urban, but also the rural classes, in what has been described as the most typical area in British India, and has, therefore, a first-hand acquaintance with those he writes of.

Colonel Thompson warns his readers that it is unwise to regard the voice of the great centres of population in most matters as that of the people generally for opinion and sentiment, though unexpressed, may be very strong and deep-rooted, and it is well to grasp the fact that there is a great gulf fixed between the views of the urban and rural communities on many weighty and important points. Nevertheless, he admits that the population of the villages is probably one of the most illiterate and simple-minded in the world. These are at least two-thirds of the population of the country and among them the indirect influence of the towns is far less felt than is the case at Home and, "except in a few instances, is practically imperceptible some twenty or thirty miles from even a large city." Colonel Thompson describes this great silent population as living its own somewhat primitive life, almost uneducated, as we understand the term, —as deeply conservative in thought, intelligent in the pursuit of its special occupations and as, moreover, at the present time, contented. That they are not better known and understood and are politically inert masses, is that they come but superficially under the observation of the traveller and student. They are shy and suspicious of strangers and give their confidence slowly and cautiously; often revealing considerable common-sense and shrewdness under an affectation of stupidity very effective in attaining the desired object—which is, as a rule, simply to be left alone. In tales and sketches Colonel Thompson introduces his readers to many humble but remarkable people, and that is the main object of his work; for he holds to the belief that the watchward for rulers in India to-day is to keep in touch with the masses—"not the noisy minority in the towns, but the simple, voiceless millions who live in the Silent India—who constitute at least two-thirds of the total population and who furnish,—the fact is worth noting—the recruits for the Indian Army and Police. They represent a great latent power, at present inert, but they are impressionable and credulous to an extraordinary degree.

Avoiding as much as possible the dangerous ground of politics Colonel Thompson was constrained to give a word of advice to the administrators and, on lines almost parallel with those followed by the *Times'* writer, whose article Reuter summarises this morning, he says we must make up our minds to regard the existence of sedition as one of the permanent and serious difficulties which the rulers of India have to face. "It was always more or less there, though it feared to raise its head; but we have in recent times manufactured a convenient medium for its extended and vicarious exhibition." The disturbing element, as he says, is still comparatively small, and, given the requisite finance, it should not be difficult to prevent its tainting the masses to any grave extent. Colonel Thompson considers the men on the spot should be able to do it and all the more easily if they will accept his advice and mix more freely with the people by constantly moving among them in the villages; for though the times have changed the masses have not and "the thoughts and feelings of rural classes to-day are very much the same as those held by their forefathers when the great administrators of the past established their strong and benevolent influence over them." Their aspirations, their ideas of proper Government, and their conceptions of what goes to make life full and happy, are declared to be totally different from those held by the so-called educated classes, and there is little chance of their contamination "by certain Indian newspapers which in spite of the Press Act are able to spread the spirit of antagonism to Government." We agree with Colonel Thompson, that with the Silent India contented and its sons loyally serving under the British flag we need have little fear for the safety of the Indian Empire.

Government Technical Scholarships. The report of the Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State, to enquire into the system of State Technical Scholarships established by the Government of India in 1904, was published yesterday, and is summarised in our news columns. A remarkably interesting volume, it traces the history of the Technical Scholarship system, reviews the evidence taken by the Committee and replies to the questions: "How do Indian students acquit themselves at British Universities and Technological Schools?" "Is practical experience in workshops and manufacturing concerns an essential part of industrial training, and if so are Indian students able to get it?" and "Do Indian Technical students succeed in finding employment on their return to India?" Then the Committee gives its recommendations for improving the scholarship system and recommendations regarding particular industries, to which we shall refer on a subsequent occasion. But the report says that the inquiry as to the facilities for industrial and technical training is by no means exhausted and it will, the Committee thinks, be necessary for some representative of the Secretary of State to visit such centres as Sheffield, Liverpool, Bradford, and Newcastle, where it appears probable that special facilities exist for the study of particular subjects. The general conclusion of the Committee, briefly stated, is that the continuation of the system may be expected to yield even better results in the future; but that care should be taken in the choice of men assisted, only such being chosen as may reasonably be expected to help the industrial development of India. Openings for such men are at present not numerous and as the skilled artisan is much in demand, the Committee think he should have a better training and that he, too, should be encouraged by Government.

The War Against Hydrophobia. The good work of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, which was commented on in these columns a few weeks ago, is being well followed by the Pasteur Institute of Southern India at Coonoor, the operations of which during the year the 1912-13 are dealt with in the annual report just issued. This report is not only interesting as showing the success of the famous Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia, but is valuable for the information it gives for the guidance of patients proceeding to Coonoor. It is for the authorities to see that opportunities of obtaining such information are made easy, for there must be a large proportion of cases of Indians being bitten which never receive proper attention. As it is, the number of patients treated at the Coonoor institute is steadily increasing, which shows that it is becoming better known to the people. The increase last year was exceptionally large, however, and was, in part, due to the special prevalence of rabies in Quilon and adjacent districts of Travancore last autumn. The patients treated numbered 1,240 and the number of deaths was only 14, or 1.13 per cent. The province of Madras, of course, contributed the largest share of patients, viz 512, with Travancore next. From the Bombay Presidency 73 persons went for treatment, being composed of 12 Europeans, six Anglo-Indians, and 55 Asiatics. The chief factors on which an estimate of the degree of risk which a patient runs is made are depth of bite, number of bites, whether through clothes or not, whether cauterized or not, and length of time before cauterization is resorted to. An analysis of the fatal cases shows that all were deep bites and all were on bare skin. All except three were multiple bites. Four were not cauterized at all, and six were cauterized late, i.e., twenty-four hours or more after the bite. The experts at the Institute are collecting figures in order to arrive at an accurate idea of the mortality from rabies among the untreated population. The figures so far are not sufficiently extensive for analysis, but such an investigation is badly needed, and the result should be of great value.

The Demand for Dispensaries. It is a sure sign that the work of the Surgeon-General's Department is appreciated by the people in this Presidency, when we find that in the mofussil there is a demand for new dispensaries with which it has not been possible to keep pace. This means that the prejudice against the white doctor, and his medicines and methods—particularly his knife—has been to a large extent overcome. It is for more than the relief of temporary ailments that it is desirable to induce the largest possible number of people to resort to the physician who has been trained in the principles of Western science. The process must inevitably be slow, but the people will gradually imbibe from modern doctors a knowledge of more sanitary methods of living than those which they affect at the present, and in time will generally adopt them. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation to find, as is stated in his annual report, that the Surgeon-General expects next year to be able to utilise more fully the Government grant which has been made for the purpose of new dispensaries. The number of patients, who were treated during last year again grew, the total of 2,356,118 showing an increase of 164,587. Regarding the larger hospitals one remark of the Surgeon-General deserves attention. He points out that the building of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital with its 200 beds, when it is commenced, will not in any way relieve the necessity which exists in Bombay for an Infirmary and a Tuberculosis Hospital. Poona, he adds, has made a start in this direction and the conversion of the Poona Insane Asylum into an Infirmary will relieve the Sassoon Hospitals of many cases which are unsuitable for treatment in a general hospital.

Police and People. The writer of the *Times* article, who laments the inability of the Government to count on the support of the people in tracing outrages to their source, might find a little enlightenment if he referred to the newly issued report on the High Court for the North-West Provinces. Commenting on the work of the District Magistrates the Court says it believes that the pernicious system of hearing cases piecemeal employed by several Magistrates can easily be avoided. An important case should be heard *de die in diem*, and the witnesses present examined, cross-examined, and discharged. Needless harassment of witnesses is often caused by Magistrates delaying to frame a charge immediately after hearing the evidence for the prosecution in warrant-cases, when a *prima facie* case has been made out, with the result that witnesses are re-summoned for cross-examination instead of being cross-examined immediately after the charge has been framed. Adjournments are often given for insufficient reasons. The same remarks apply to every province in India. Once a witness has been harassed, he will naturally avoid a repetition of the experience, and the next time he assumes both blindness and deafness. Too little consideration is shewn to witnesses to induce them to render much assistance to the police.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have been very full of engagements during their visit to Simla. Besides the functions and entertainments in their honour at Viceregal Lodge they have dined with the Hon'ble Sir. William Meyer, and with the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. They lunched with the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab at Barnes Court, and are engaged to lunch with the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. They attended the ball given by the Personal Staff of H. E. the Viceroy and attended an afternoon "at Home" at Knochdrin, the residence of Sir Henry Mc Mahon.

Mr. Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, will arrive in Bombay on December 12, for a cold weather visit.

The statement, emanating from Madras to the effect that Mr. A. L. P. Tucker will succeed Colonel Pinhey as Resident at Hyderabad next summer, is quite unauthorised, says the *Pioneer*.

The revised dates of sittings of the Islington Commission are as follows :—Delhi, November 3 to December 10; Calcutta, December 13 to January 29; Madras, February 2 to 17; Bombay, February 23 to March 15. The Commission will then leave for England.

IN JEWRY.

FESTIVAL AND FAST.

[BY DR. S. JACKSON COLEMAN.]

Amid the various changes which have occurred throughout the world's history, the proudest races have become so completely merged into the more modern nations that it is now quite impossible to trace the course of their history with any approach to distinctness. Scattered all over the world, however, the Jewish people have maintained a national character, religious rites and customs, and distinctive features, unparalleled by any other nation. Through numerous and remarkable vicissitudes of occassional prosperity and cruel persecution, comfort at one time and heart-rending sufferings at another, all these find them unchanged, a living miracle and a standing truth of the prophecies contained in their sacred writings. There is much to admire in the Jewish people and they certainly bear many characteristics which are well worthy of imitation. In Jewry the ancient mode of computing the day is still retained and the Sabbath, therefore, begins at sunset on Friday and terminates on Saturday evening. Indeed, there is no festival for which the Jews have so great a veneration as the Sabbath. They are unswerving in its observance, and, since the Mosaic law requires them to do so, cheerfully lay aside their avocations. They are not even suffered to light or extinguish a lamp although they may employ a non-Jewish servant to perform this particular work. Nothing is undertaken on the Friday, except that which can be finished before the evening, and, out of respect for the sacred day, they pare their nails during the afternoon. They begin with the left hand and deem it improper to cut the nails of two adjoining fingers in succession. What becomes of the parings might be regarded as a matter of indifference to the Gentile mind. They must, however, be burnt or buried under ground; on no account are the parings to be thrown on the floor. Lights are lit before sun set, including a lamp containing seven cotton wicks in allusion to the number of days in the week. To the women of the household this duty is assigned so that they may thereby make some atonement for the original crime of Eve in extinguishing the lamp of righteousness by eating of the forbidden fruit. With a clean cloth the table is covered, and, over the couple of loaves which are set thereon, a napkin is placed. This custom has allusion to the double portion of manna which was gathered on Friday by the Israelites of old and the napkins would appear to signify the dew which fell above and below this old-time food. To receive the Sabbath, which the Jews compare to a royal bride, they give themselves a thorough washing. After visiting the synagogue in their best and gayest apparel, the whole family partake of supper. With a glass of wine in his hand, the master of the house returns suitable thanks for the institution of the Sabbath. The twenty-third psalm is now repeated with unusual fervour and the bread distributed.

Among the many superstitions of midiæval Judaism which survive in some parts is the belief that the synagogue is the meeting place for the dead as well as the living. They are supposed to assemble for the purpose of prayer and study. Many a conservative Jew is firmly convinced in this belief at the present day and no orthodox Israelite—in the strictest sense of the word—would think of entering without giving three preliminary knocks at the door. In the middle or at the entrance of every "shool"—as the place of worship is commonly denominated—is a large desk, known as the "Bellammer", whereon the sacred scroll is unrolled. At the further end there is a chest, called the "Orron Hacodish," in allusion to the ark of the covenant in the ancient temple. In this tabernacle the five books of Moses are preserved. These scrolls of the law are written in manuscript upon vellum with a particular ink and in quaint square characters. They are not sewn with thread but with the sinews of some clean beast. The skins are rolled on two wooden sticks and covered with a piece of fine linen or silk which is embroidered after the most exquisite manner. The grand ceremony of the Sabbath consists of showing the Law to the people. After the Chazan has performed this office, the pentateuch is laid upon the desk and seven of the congregation are bidden to read the lesson for the day. All Jewish forms of prayer are appointed to be said in Hebrew and it is their practice upon entering the synagogue to cover themselves with a white linen cloth which is called a Taled. In prayer the Israelite must turn towards Jerusalem, join his feet together, and lay the hands upon the heart. Women are not allowed to mix with the male element in the "shool". They have either a gallery set apart or a portion of the floor appointed for their exclusive use, and, whatever their station in life, they are screened from masculine observation by means of a wooden lattice.

At the Jewish wedding, wine is drunk and the glass thrown upon the ground and dashed to pieces. To give them an idea of death, which dashes their joy to pieces like little brlas, this custom is performed, and also to indicate that the ties cannot be dissolved until the atoms of glass can be re-united. In the wedding of a spinster the glass is narrow whereas a wide-mouthed goblet is used in the case of widows. The visitation of the sick is regarded as a laudable action and a bounden duty. For this reason a person nearing the eventide of life is seldom left alone. Whoever is present at the death must tear some portion of his own garments. In a very solemn manner the dead are carried to their last resting place, which is curiously enough often known as "Beth Hachaim" meaning in Hebrew dialect, the "House of the Living." It is laid down that the bottom of the coffin should consist of laths so that the worms may destroy the body so much the sooner and it is customary for each mourner to throw a quantity of earth into the grave until it is filled in. The nearest relation rends some part of his garment during the funeral ceremonies and the mourner is not permitted to bathe, perfume, or shave his beard for a period of fully thirty days.

There are many entertaining phases in Jewish life. The Hebrews have always held a particular regard for dreams, a custom which doubtless has allusion to those of Jacob, Pharaoh, Nebuchodnezzar, and Daniel of old. So much confidence is placed in these visions, more particularly if the book of the law should be seen in flames, the day of absolution at the hour of evening prayer, the beams of the house tumbling down or the teeth fa[illegible] or the person's partner in com[illegible] with another man, that the Jew considers it well to keep a st[illegible] abstin[illegible] on the ensuing day. Nothing b[illegible] dream can oblige a man to fast o[illegible] occasion of a solemn festival. [illegible] the day of abstinence is finished [illegible] Jew sends for three of his fri[illegible] before whom he presumes to eat. [illegible] petitions seven times "May my d[illegible] be fortunate," to which his fr[illegible] reply, "Amen, God grant it ma[illegible] so." Some passages are then read f[illegible] the prophets, and the text: "Go thy w[illegible] eat thy bread with joy, and drink [illegible] wine with a merry heart; for God n[illegible] accepteth thy works." Some of [illegible] rules enjoined by the rabbies regul[illegible] the minutest circumstances of daily l[illegible] A Jew, for instance, ought to p[illegible] on the right shoe first, and then t[illegible] left; but the left shoe is to be tied fir[illegible] and the right afterwards. The left shoe must be the first if the shoes have no latchets or strings; in undressing, however, the left shoe must in all cases be taken off first.

With every autumn season there is celebrated the Jewish New Year. From tradition they hold that, upon this anniversary of the world's creation, Providence judges the actions of the past year and orders all things that shall happen during the ensuing twelve months. On this festival of Rosh ha-Shanah the shofar or ram's horn—crooked to present the posture of a man in a state of humiliation—is sounded thirty times to commemorate the offering of Abraham on Mt. Moriah and to allude to the fall of the famous city of Jericho. By a solemn service the feast is celebrated, and, upon their return from the synagogues, the Jews greet their co religionists with the time-honoured salutation: "Mayest thou be written in a good year," to which it is customary to reply, "And thou also." It is usual to bring honey and bread to the table and all such other viands as may presage a beautiful and pleasant year. Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which falls a few days later, is the most solemn day of the whole Jewish calendar. Upon this day a strict fast is enjoined and the orthodox are accustomed to wear over their ordinary attire the white shrouds in which they eventually hope to be buried. This day of Forgiveness is observed as the anniversary of the last of the forty days which were spent by Moses on Mt. Sinai, when the Israelites were pardoned for the sin of the molten calf. Five days after comes the Feast of Succous or Tabernacles. This seven-day festival commemorates the indwelling of the Jews in portable booths during their forty years' sojourning in search of the promised land. During this time many have little booths adjoining their houses, wherein they take their meals. With branches of palm, myrtle, willow, together with the fruit of citron, all tastefully bound, they recite a hymn of praise, and afterwards walk round the synagogue in procession to the sound of hosanna. Under each of the branches there lies a mystery. The palm, as it bears an insipid fruit, is the emblem of the hypocrite; the myrtle, since it has a most agreeable smell although it is barren, resembles the performers of good works without the law; the willow is the image of the wicked and the citron of that righteous.

None the less picturesque is Chanukah, or the Feast of Lamps, celebrated at Christmas time in commemoration of the restoration of the services in the Temple by Judas Maccabaeus (164 B. C.) after its desecration by Antiochus Epiphanes. When the perpetual lamp was about to be ignited, it was discovered that only one flask of oil remained. Such was sufficient for that day alone, but, by a miracle, the oil lasted for eight days by which time a further supply was forthcoming. To commemorate this wonder the modern Jews employ, in their synagogues and private dwellings, one light on the festival night, two lights on the second, three on the third and so on. During the eight days of Pesach, the Israelite must neither eat leavened bread nor have any leaven in his house. Mazzoth, or the bread of affliction, is prepared in the form of flat heavy cakes wherein are punctured a number of small holes. They have also a dish representing the bricks which their ancestors were forced to make in Egypt. This meat is a thick paste, composed of apples, almonds, nuts, figs and other material. In another dish they have celery, lettuce, chervil, cresses, wild succory, and parsley. These are the bitter herbs.

Pentecost is one of the most joyous of events. When the Jews were an agricultural people, this festival of Shavuoth or Weeks, was known as a Harvest Festival, and was the occasion of much public rejoicing. Reminiscent of the wealth of fruit and flowers lavishly brought to the sacred edifice in bygone days is the decoration of the shool of to-day. With loving hands and the utmost reverence, ark and pulpit are twined with choice plants—a relic of those days when the Holy City bore eloquent testimony of the gratitude of a people for Divine bounties. Tradition would have us believe that Moses received the Decalogue on this day, and to this supposition the festival owes its name, "The Day of the Giving of the Law." The Jews regale themselves with all sorts of dainties made of milk, which is symbolic of the law on account of its sweetness and purity, and serve at the table a cake of moderate thickness, known as the Cake of Sinai, to remind them of the circumstances under which the law was originally given to them.

Those of us who do not belong to the Jewish faith are rather inclined in too many cases to despise their old-world customs and to see in them but little except for ridicule. But, as a matter of fact, there is—quite apart from any consideration of religious differences and opinions—much to be said for them. Indeed, by their firm adherence to ancient festivals, rites and ceremonies—in spite of persecutions and the onward march of Time—there is much to admire. In the continuity of these ancient institutions, the Jew must feel that he is doing exactly what his father and his ancestors for countless generations have done before him. He naturally clings, therefore, to these traditions of his race with considerable zeal, for he belongs to a people who are scattered all over the world, and, who, by these means, maintain indissoluble bonds of union and common interest.

INVASION OF ALBANIA.

CITIZENS SHOT BY SERVIANS.

TROOPS BEING STRONGLY REINFORCED.

40 ALBANIANS KILLED.

London, Oct. 6.

A Greek semi-official statement issued at Korytza says that after occupying Ochrida on Friday, the Servians, after a short trial, shot forty Albanians, including a Bey.

The Servian troops have now crossed the frontier. They are still being strongly reinforced.—Reuter.

TRADE RETURNS.

LARGE DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

London, Oct. 7.

The imports for September showed an increase of £4,180,485, and the exports a decrease of £779,605. The former was principally in food, drink, timber and silk. The latter was in manufactures. Iron and steel decreased by half a million, cotton by £169,000, and wool by £250,000, while machinery and new ships showed good increases.—Reuter.

INFURIATED WOMEN.

FIERCE STRUGGLE AT RE-ARREST OF MISS KENNEY.

London, Oct. 6.

Miss Annie Kenny was re-arrested today at a meeting in London under the Cat and Mouse Act. There was a fierce struggle with infuriated women, eight of whom were arrested for obstructing the police.—Reuter.

FLYING OVER LONDON.

PROTEST AGAINST SEVERE PENALTY.

London, Oct. 7.

Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Gates, manager of the Hendon aerodrome, have resigned their membership of the Aero Club as a protest against the suspension by the Aero Club of the certificate of M. Moulinais, a Frenchman, for flying over London on May 11.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

£60,000 WANTED FOR BRITISH CELEBRATIONS.

London, Oct. 7.

The British Committee of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary celebrations appeals for £60,000 to carry out the British programme of celebrations which includes, beside educational schemes, the erection of a memorial at Westminister and the purchase of Burgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI RE-ELECTED BY BIG MAJORITY.

Pekin, Oct. 6.

After twelve hours balloting Yuan Shih-k'ai was elected President with 507 votes. Liyuanheng received 179.

The result was announced amid enthusiasm.

Reuter learns that Great Britain will announce the recognition of the new regime on Friday.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 7.

Li-yuan-heng has been elected Vice-President.—Reuter.

THE LANCASHIRE DISPUTE.

OPERATIVES STILL OUT WITHOUT PAY.

Manchester, Oct. 6.

Although the Operatives' Amalgamation has ceased to distribute strike-pay, the operatives in the Beehive Mill have made no attempt to resume work.

The Bolton Operatives' Association will possibly authorise the payment of strike-pay on Thursday.

A meeting of the Bolton Master Cotton-Spinners unanimously approved a general lock-out if the Beehive Mill dispute were not settled.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE IN MADRID.

London, Oct. 7.

President Poincare has arrived in Madrid.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets

POLITICAL CRIME.

DISQUIETING VIEWS IN BENGAL.

EVIL INFLUENCES IN SCHOOLS.

London, Oct. 6.

The *Times*, in an article dealing with political crime in India, urges the necessity for measures to stem the current which is setting against the security of the law. The article laments the inability of Government to count on the support of the people in tracing outrages to their source. It regards the attitude of the public of Bengal in this matter as a most disquieting feature, and says that various causes which led to weakness in the administration towards sedition and crime are now producing their inevitable result.

The article believes that Goverment may count on the support of all educated Indian opinion, although it deprecates a tendency in the past to identify educated opinion with that expressed in certain Indian newspapers which, in spite of the Press Act, are able to spread the spirit of antagonism to Government. It recommends an increase in the Bengal Commission, the strengthening of the Bengal police with suitable recruits and the exercise of the most careful control possible over the whole educational establishment.

The article concludes by saying that it would be worse than folly, now we are seeking to educate on better lines, to leave the schools open to disloyal and corrupting influences which any loose control would inevitably admit.—Reuter

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT REACHED ON MASTERS' PROPOSALS.

Dublin, Oct. 6.

The men have accepted the masters' terms and refused the Board of Trade's proposals for the settlement of the strike.

The scheme proposes the appointment of conciliation committees consisting of masters and men but first the men are to meet the management.

The report declares that no community could exist if sympathetic strikes were to become the general policy of Trade Unionists.—Reuter.

MR. McKENNA'S FORECAST.

SUGGESTION THAT THERE WILL BE NO CONFERENCE.

London, Oct. 7.

Mr. McKenna, speaking at Pontypool, yesterday, said that a conference on the question of Home Rule meant nothing but pointless procrastination, when one of the parties opposed nothing but a flat negative to the proposal of the other party. The exclusion of Ulster was doubtless advocated with the object of rendering Home Rule impossible. The Liberal Party refused to submit to the rule of a minority. The Home Rule Bill would pass next session by the authority of the representatives of the people.

NO DECISION.

Later.

The Unionist papers state that no formal decision as to future policy was reached at the meeting between Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, who decided to await Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee on Oct. 8.—Reuter.

EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ADVENTURE.

DANGLING FROM A ROPE.

Barcelona, Oct. 6.

A balloon ascending here caught a man with the guide rope. The aeronaut, while endeavouring to drag the man into the car, overbalanced, fell out and was killed. The man soared with the balloon, dangling from the rope. The balloon eventually descended, the man being unhurt.—Reuter.

THE PHILIPPINES.

NATIVE MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Manila, Oct. 7.

Mr. Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, announced that the policy of the United States contemplated the ultimate independence of the Philippines. As a first step he promised to give the natives immediately a majority in both Houses of the Philippine Legislature.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

London, Oct. 7.

Lord Crewe has appointed Sir John Hewett to succeed Colonel Pilcher as member for India on the managing committee of the Imperial Institute.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

Dvinsk, Oct. 6.

The Kieff St. Petersburg express collided with an uncoupled engine here. Fourteen persons were killed and seven injured.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

London, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of the Rev Patrick Sheehan, Canon of Cloyne.—Reuter.

ALASKAN STORM.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO SAVE PROPERTY.

New York, Oct. 7.

Nome, (Alaska), has been almost destroyed by a terrific storm. Sandspit, where gold is dredged, has been almost washed away.

Five hundred houses have been demolished and the inhabitants are working to save their property among what are likened unto icy seas breaking over the town.—Reuter

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

NO PUBLIC VIEW OF THE VALUABLE PRESENTS.

London, Oct. 7.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave for Canada on October 17.

It is announced that the public will not be admitted to view the presents at the wedding of Prince Arthur. The presents are valued at £100,000. Pearls, which are the gems of the season, figure largely in the jewellery.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S FUTURE.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 6.

Significance is attached to a meeting of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law in London this afternoon. It is stated that they discussed whether the basis of a conference was possible.

This statement is given prominence together with the fact that Mr. Asquith is to-day the Minister in attendance on the King at Balmoral.—Reuter.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

London, Oct. 6.

The Board of the Trans-Persian Societe d'Etudes met in Paris on Saturday. Representatives both from London and St. Petersburg attended.

A general discussion took place on the Russian proposals regarding railways in North Persia, but with reference to the South no definite scheme has yet been advanced.—Reuter.

SCARCITY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Oct. 7.

The *Pioneer* says that it is not as yet anticipated that it will be necessary to open famine works in the United Provinces but Government, acting on the principle that help is best given before the situation becomes serious, is ready to make liberal takavi advances and to grant suspensions in the autumn collection of revenue, wherever such relief seems to be called for. Arrangements are also in progress for the supply of fodder from the Government forests to Bundelkhand and parts of the Agra and Allahabad Divisions where grazing is running short.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Simla, Oct. 7.

A dinner party was held at Viceregal Lodge last night, after which a small dance was held. About 40 guests were invited. In the afternoon Lady Hardinge gave away the prizes at the Mayo Orphanage. Her Excellency was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Willingdon, and the Staff. Sir Benjamin Robertson left Viceregal Lodge to-day.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Madras, Oct. 7.

Mr. C. H. Harrisok, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of Madras, is going on leave shortly, and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, now on leave.

The following is a complete list of officers of the Indian Post Officers who have been chosen to give evidence before the Public Service Commission: Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., Postmaster-General, Bombay; Mr. G. W. Schoneman, Deputy Director-General; Messrs. R. W. Hanson, E. Clerici, C. H. Mcminn, S. C. Sinclair, H. K. Raha, D. S. Captain, P. M. Krishnama Charlu, Sri Ram, Superintendents, and Messrs D. J. Murtrie, J. F. Rodrigues, N. W. Vaughan and C. D. Rae, post-masters.

THE STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

(From our Correspondent)

Kottayam, Oct. 7.

In passing orders on Mrs. Stephens' application, the Magistrate said that it was not the child but its mother that was the accused, and that the child might be taken out of hospital with the medical officer's permission and baptised. Accordingly, the child was baptised in the Good Shepherd's Church here at 5 o'clock this evening. Mr. Genther, the father of Mrs. Stephens stood sponsor.

With regard to the telegram which recently appeared in the Press Colonel Pinhey is not taking any sick leave and nothing is settled about the officiating appointment.

ANOTHER BANK CLOSED.

LIABILITIES ABOUT 15 LAKHS.

RESULT OF FAILURES IN THE PUNJAB.

The Bombay Banking Corporation suspended payment yesterday. This bank has its head office at Girgaum, and payment was suspended in view of the rush of depositors for withdrawals on Saturday and Monday. The capital of the bank is five lakhs, distributed among shares of Rs. 50 each. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna is the chairman of the board of directors and the establishment has branches in Poona, Satara, Kolahpur, Belgaum, Sholapur, Umravati, Nagpur, and Hyderabad (Sind).

Messrs V. N. Apte and Company are the local secretaries, treasurers and agents. The liabilities of the Bank are estimated at fifteen lakhs of rupees.

Its depositors are mostly Deccanis and a large number of them are not wealthy. The bank's last dividend was four per cent in the Savings Bank Department. It had no connection or dealings with other local banks and, therefore, its suspension of payment does not affect any other banks in Bombay.

In the Fort everything looked normal and most banks received a large number of new deposits.

According to a gentleman, well informed in banking affairs, the suspension of payment by the Bombay Banking Corporation was due mostly to the stiffness in the money market. He stated that the bank had enough of gold and silver in its hands, but it had not enough time to raise ready money and consequently had to suspend business.

THE POONA BRANCH.

Poona, Oct. 7.

The following notice dated October 7, is posted on the door of the local branch office of the Bombay Banking Corporation:—"On receipt of telegraphic instructions from the head office (Bombay), the Bank has suspended all payments till further notice. The reasons for this action are not known, but it is thought that the bank resolved upon this course simply with the object of evading the possible rush of depositors consequent upon the recent failures of the big banks in the Punjab."

THE CREDIT BANK.

The directors of the Credit Bank of India met yesterday and they have decided upon a thorough investigation being made into the allegation preferred against the manager. The directors also decided that the Bank should be under liquidation and that every assistance should be given to the official liquidator.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

WORK IN 3,000 VILLAGES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mysore, Oct. 7.

In the course of his inaugural address the president of the Co-operative Society's Conference announced that the operations of these societies now extended to 3,000 villages in Mysore, that the total membership was 24,538 and the volume of business transactions during the past year amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs; that the thrifty savings of the members, called the share capital, amounted to 8¼ lakhs in addition to 6 1-3 lakhs deposits, and that 41,957, loans of the value of Rs. 19,49,289 had been distributed for agricultural and allied purposes. The societies now have a reserve fund of over Rs. 30,600, after issuing dividends averaging 5 per cent per annum. He was glad to notice that several building societies for workmen and low-paid servants were formed last year and that the co-operative movement had even touched the so—called untouchable Madigas and Holeyas, promoting thrift among a class whose precarious economic condition is mostly due to imprudence and intemperance. The question of drink was more a social than an economic problem, but the spread of co-operation and thrift would help the solution of the drink question to some extent. On the subject of providing suitable agencies for financing the societies all the authorities on the subject agreed in deprecating anything like a scheme of financing by the State and some emphatically denounced it as demoralising. Fortunately the history of agricultural banks had put the question at rest in Mysore and from the commencement the Mysore societies had looked to their central banks for the necessary funds.

Before the conference rose for the day papers on co-operative subjects were read, among others by Mr. Chakravarti, Comptroller in Mysore, Dr. Leslie Coleman, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. K. Subba Row, one of the secretaries of the Economic Conference.

PRINTER OF THE "YUGANTER."

(From our Correspondent.)

Calcutta, Oct. 7.

The District Police of Hughly have arrested a political suspect named Birendra Nath Banerjee, a resident of Chandernagore. He is said to have been the last printer of the defunct newspaper *Yuganter* and was convicted of sedition some years ago. After his release from jail he freely mixed with police spies. It is said that recently there was a quarrel between Birendra and a police spy and shortly after that he was arrested on the charge of falsely representing himself as a police officer.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Oct. 7.

One of the warders at the Lunatic Asylum was murdered by a lunatic, who had a grudge against him. The lunatic killed the warder, when the others were away, by beating his head with a huge stone.

FREE TRADE.

A "DEAD & DAMNED" POLICY.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TARIFF REFORM.

London, Oct. 7.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Glasgow, opened the Free Trade campaign when he quoted statistics to show that the ten years which had passed since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposals had proved the efficacy of Free Trade, which he said was important and valuable when times were good and an absolute necessity when times were bad. He appealed to Tariff Reformers to abandon a policy which past Conservative statesmen had described as dead and damned.—Reuter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Oct. 7.

A squadron of the 12th cavalry stationed at Allahabad will be sent to Bankipore for escort duty during the Viceregal visit there.

The 92nd Punjabis, from Mandalay, who are moving in relief to Calcutta, will go first to Chittagong in January and thence march to Dacca as they are taking part in the Eastern Bengal manœuvres.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

STAFF.

Captain R. J. MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Loralai, vice Major R. J. Carden.

Captain P. Holt to be officiating Adjutant Madras Artillery Volunteers, vice Lieutenant N. M. Jenkins on leave.

Lieutenant R. E. Dewing, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India is posted to the Military Works Services, Madras.

REGIMENTAL.

117th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant K. F. Franks to be officiating Quarter-Master.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. E. K. Crossfield to be Quarter-Master, sub pro tem.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—2nd-Lieutenants L. C. Boustead and R. de Lusignan have been posted to the 1st Battalion on first appointment.

Shropshire Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant G. Holman has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on first appointment.

109th Infantry.—Lieutenant J. McK. Anderson to be officiating Quarter-Master.

Colonel T. H. Hardy, Indian Army, is permitted to reside in India, on becoming unemployed.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Lieutenant C. G. Bacon, Double Company Officer 66th Punjabis, to be Squadron Officer, on exchange with Lieutenant C. W. d'A. Steward.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Captain M. E. C. V. S. Monteith, 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, 1 year, ex India, General.

Major C. M. O'Reilly, 63rd Infantry, 1 year, ex India, General.

Major F. L. Blenkinsop, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India, General.

2nd-Lieutenant A. C. Hancocks, 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India, General.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extentions of leave:—

Major A. S. Capper, 39th Central India Horse, to 15th March, 1914, General.

Captain C. J. Torrie, 30th Punjabis, to 18th February, 1914, General.

Major H. K. Colston, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, to 10th January, 1914, General.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, Oct. 6.

Ever since the cessation of the rain we have had hot, muggy weather, which has made life somewhat of a burden. As a consequence sickness and especially malarial and dengue fevers have been very rife. But it is fine ripening weather, so that we should not complain over much,

In spite of the stuffiness of the building, a good many people gathered on Saturday evening in the Premabhai Hall to hear Professor P. Chalier, B. A. lecture on the "Art of Drawing," under the auspices of the local students' Brotherhood. The lecture was accompanied by magic lantern slides and was most interesting. The chairman on the occasion was Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakulal Desai.

The usual annual Darbar will be held on the 15th inst. by the Collector.

The draws for the inter-club tennis tournament have been made and the competition promises to be a close and exciting one.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C. S. I., I. C. S., presiding.

The Board considered an application from the Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purchase of a piece of land measuring about 83,000 square yards at Matunga.

The Chairman said that he proposed to adjourn consideration of the matter but after the receipt of the Land Manager's report he thought the Board could dispose of the matter at once.

It was then resolved to sanction the sale of the land at Rs. 4-8 per square yard provided the purchaser forthwith paid ten per cent on the capitalised value of the land, and the balance of the amount on or before January 1, 1914, and the conveyance deed should contain a term that the plans of the building before its erection should be submitted to the Trustees for approval.

The meeting then adjourned.

During July and August 68,923 tons of meat were delivered at the London Central Markets, and of this amount 12,748 tons were British and 19,538 from Australia and New Zealand.

BHAMTA TRIAL.

HOUSE-BREAKERS IN THE DOCK.

PROBABILITY OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

[illegible] Poona, 7.

The case in which [illegible] bhamptas are being charged before Mr Allison, special [illegible], with being members of a gang of house-breakers and professional thieves, is now nearing its close.

Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, pleader, for some of the accused, finished his address to the jury this afternoon.

Mr. Purandhare, on behalf of the rest of the accused, then commenced his address to the jury, going into details of the evidence and addressing the Court on some preliminary points of law.

After the pleaders' address to the Court, the Crown Prosecutor will reply generally on the whole case which will be finished next week.

REVIVAL OF MILL BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

Bombay has of late enjoyed a revival of trade that has had the inevitable result of stimulating an increase of spindles and looms which, under the favourable prospects of a supply of electric current, enables new factories to be established without the costly steam plant, tank and tall chimney hitherto indispensable. Less land, says the "Indian Textile Journal," is now necessary than before and many new and valuable economies may be introduced that were unknown at the building of many of the existing mills where defective lighting, bad drainage, insufficient clearance spaces between machines, badly designed chimneys and flues and sanitary or rather insanitary provision of latrines and drinking water were nothing less than scandalous. Adequate ventilation even now is only to be found in a few mills. Many of the defects of existing mills are due to faulty design and construction. In Lancashire and in the manufacturing districts only a certain class of architect specialising in mill building is employed in this work, while in India many people without any special training have boldly undertaken the building of mills with such aid as the building contractor could give them. Many of these people believe that money spent on architects and plans is unprofitable in spite of the fact that the cheapest work in the world is done in mills that are built by specialists.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir Robert Chalmers the new Governor of Ceylon, has appointed as his aide-de-camp his son Lieutenant Ralph Chalmers of the Suffolk Regiment.

Messrs. Porter and Sharp and Maharaja Singh, of the Educational Department, Secretariat, have been granted one year's extension.

The Musalman paper *Hablul Matin* of Calcutta has been incorporated as a limited liability company with capital of Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. Five thousand shares have already been subscribed.

At a meeting of Kandyan Chiefs at the Kandy Kachcheri it was decided on the occasion of the visit of Sir Robert Chalmers to Kandy to present him with an address of welcome and to conduct him in a Perehera procession to "The King's Pavilion." On his Excellency driving up from the railway station the procession of elephantse, dancers and chiefs will meet him at a large pandal and escort him to "The King's Pavilion."

Miss Fountain, a member of the Entomological Society of Great Britain, and Mr. Charles Neimy, of Athens, who are touring the world collecting different species of butterflies for the British Museum, London, have just spent a few days at Coonoor. Mr. Neimy remarked that lepidoptera and anopheles had a mutual liking for each other. He had caught valuable butterflies in malarial parts.

Capt. M. T. Porter, R. E., has completed his survey of a light railway proceeding from Moulmein, going south via Moodon where are the Sacred Lakes, with a sixteen-mile branch westward to Amherst, then on southward to Tavoy and Mergui, finally ending at Maliwun. Capt. Porter completed his report at Maymyo, and is now on his way to England on leave. He will rejoin his original appointment at Bombay on his return to India.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has become Patroness of the Wynberg School and Orphanage, Mussoorie. This Institution has for many years been doing a good work amongst poor children of the domiciled community and now aspires to extend its sphere of usefulness. In a home like Wynberg, where needy children receive careful training in a bracing climate, their moral and physical progress is practically assured.

When technical education was introduced in India by the Government, it was intended, says the *Indian Textile Journal* to restore and stimulate the languishing industries of the country among the classes, upon whose labour the revenues of India so much depend. Colleges were established and useful knowledge was to filter downwards from the professor through the student (who in course of time would become foreman or manager, or even a master of craft) to the workmen. The course of study was laid out by men of university education without workshop experience, and it consisted of at least seventy-five per cent. of text book to twenty-five or less of technique. . . . The experiment has been a costly failure, and it has, in addition, popularised an idea that science colleges will be the saving of India's industries. Large sums are being now subscribed or spent upon this permature notion, which may be thought of fifty years hence.

Alterations are being made at the Royal Mews, where the quarters of the coachmen and grooms are being converted into self-contained flats.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE MORISON COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

The report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to inquire into the system of State Technical Scholarships established by the Government of India in 1904 was issued yesterday.

On the 27th March 1912 the Secretary of State appointed a Committee "to inquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in this country, with special reference to the system of State Technical Scholarships established by the Government of India in 1904." The Committee was constituted as follows—Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. (Chairman). Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Mr. J. H. Reynolds, M. Sc.; Professor W. E. Dalby, M. A.; Mr. P. H. Dumbell (Secretary); and Mr. R. E. Field (Assistant Secretary).

General Recommendations For Improvement.

The recommendations, which are suggested by the review of the existing system, say: students sent to this country (England) should ordinarily have read in India up to the standard of the B. Sc. or B. A. with Science or have obtained an equivalent Diploma. Exceptions may, however, be made in favour of students, who have an hereditary connection with the industry which they propose to study, provided that they know enough English to follow lectures in this country.

Wherever possible, students should be familiar in India with the industry which they are sent here to study. In mining, this condition must, in the future, be strictly enforced, and no student be sent to the United Kingdom to study mining unless he has had at least a year's experience down an Indian mine. In all industries the presumption is that some previous practical experience is necessary, and the rule should be relaxed only when this presumption can be rebutted. Where such experience cannot be had in India, the question should be referred home before the scholar is sent, with a view to inquiry being made as to the possibility of obtaining it in this country.

There is another direction in which the selection of technical scholars needs to be improved. We understand that the present practice is that the Local Government, which has a scholarship to give, makes a survey of the industries of the Province and then decides for what industry the scholarship shall be given. One consequence of this system is, as we have already noted, that candidates present themselves who have no previous familiarity with the industry: they are tempted by the scholarship, and they undertake to study the industry specified as they would undertake to abide by any other condition upon which the scholarship is granted. Another untoward consequence is that the student frequently fails to find employment upon his return to India. The Local Government appears sometimes to be influenced in its selection of an industry by the fact that the Province contains great natural resources for that particular industry still awaiting development. It is perhaps not unreasonable to assume that the grant of a technical scholarship would be one method of forwarding the industrial development desired, but unless it is accompanied by other measures, the effect of this system of selection upon the technical scholar himself is often unfortunate. When he returns to India he finds the industry in which he hoped to secure employment still undeveloped; there is no firm in which he can get an appointment and, as we have previously pointed out the creation of a new industry is altogether beyond the capacity of a young man without capital and without commercial experience. We recommend that the Local Governments should from time to time adopt the alternative principle of selecting the man rather than the industry to encourage. This principle was very strongly commended to us by Sir Thomas Holland and Dr. A. D. Denning, Superintendent of Industries in Bengal; they pointed out that officials in charge of technical schools, superintendents of industries, officials of the Geological Survey and other public servants frequently come across young men who have given proof of mechanical aptitude and an industrial bent of mind which they have followed in spite of severe discouragement. Such men can of course only be found in industries already started or in course of development; but they are the men who would make the best use of the opportunities offered by a technical scholarship, and who would be best able to find employment upon their return; in so far as it is possible to make any forecast of the subsequent careers of young men they appear also to be more likely than any others to do creative work in the development of Indian industries.

Scholarships to be Awarded after Consultation.

We further recommend that Local Governments should, in making selections, consult the business men and directors of industry in the Province to a greater extent than appears to have been the practice hitherto. Business men are often likely to know of a promising lad who would make excellent use of a technical scholarship; they could also advise the Local Government as to the type of man whom the industries of the Province need, and to whom they would readily offer employment. It should, we think, be possible for the Local Government to approach the Chamber of Commerce the Millowners' Association, or other body representative of an industrial interest in the Province, and say to them "if you will indicate to us the kind of "man whom you want and whom you "find difficulty in getting, we are prepared to spend money on training "him up, on condition that you offer "him a chance of employment upon his "return."

Training after Selection.

After making the above recommendations with regard to the selection of technical scholars in India, we pass on to our recommendations with regard to their training in this country. As will have been gathered from the review in the previous chapter, we have no suggestions to make with regard to the theoretical education they receive in universities and technological schools; the modifications which we suggest have reference solely to their practical training. We recommend that practical training in a business firm be considered an integral part of the technical scholar's education and consequently that the period for which the scholarship is tenable should be extended so as to cover the time spent in undergoing such training. As to the length of the extension that will be necessary, it is impossible to lay down a rule of universal application; in some industries the time that can be usefully spent in practical training is short than in others; it may also sometimes occur that in consideration of the work done in an Indian University a student is excused a year of his academic training and to that extent the duration of his stay in the United Kingdom may be curtailed. In our opinion a technical scholarship should not, except in rare cases, be tenable for more than five years, and in very few cases should it be granted for less than three; whatever duration is assigned to the scholarship it should be long enough to include a spell of continuous practical training. In the next chapter we make recommendations with regard to the training required in different industries.

METHOD OF SECURING WORKS EXPERIENCE.

Our next recommendation has reference to the way in which practical training can be secured, and this, we recognise, is the most difficult par part of the task entrusted to us. We consider that wherever possible, this training should be given in the United Kingdom. We have given elsewhere our reason for thinking that in almost every industry some manufacturers may be found who will be prepared to receive Indian apprentices. The time at our disposal has been too short to enable us to secure promises of help from a sufficient number of firms to meet all the requirements of the scholarship system, but we believe that by patient inquiry the number can be very greatly extended, and we therefore recommend that an officer or department of the India Office be specially entrusted with the task of securing, at least for Government technical scholars facilities for acquiring practical experience. We have already submitted to the India Office the names of certain employers who have expressed their readiness upon patriotic grounds to co-operate with the Government in giving an industrial training to Indians. We think that the officer who is entrusted with the continuation of our work will find that in almost all industries there are men who will co-operate with him upon this broad ground. In Manchester and other places, where trade jealousy is strong, the obligation to help India" was generously recognised by individuals. Mr. Levinstein, for instance, said "We do not want Indians, but there is a certain amount of patriotism, and we will help England to help India. Sir William Mather was of opinion that there is no hope of success except by an appeal to patriotism. I do not think, he said, "it is possible to meet the case except by the Council of India in London making it a matter of patriotic duty on the part of employers in certain industries to contribute to the welfare of India by affording opportunities for some of these well selected young fellows." We believe that by careful and continued inquiry it may be possible to frame for every industry of importance a list of broadminded employers who will undertake to receive Indian scholars in their works and who will take a pride in turning out well-trained and accomplished men. The spirit in which Mr. Levinstein aproached to subject may well be quoted as a model for wider imitation. "If," he said, "I know an Indian is coming to me who means afterwards to go to a dye house or print works, I would give him the kind of research work which would be in harmony with the future of the man, viz., research work connected with dyeing, printing, bleaching . . . . I am not going to put him to work which is useless to him afterwards."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIRMS HOLDING CONTRACTS FROM THE INDIA OFFICE.

We have hope that by sustained inquiry and by the help of the gentlemen who have already promised to co-operate with the India Office it may be possible to draw up a list of firms willing to admit Indian students, and that this list may be large enough to provide facilities for all Government scholars. Should the appeal to the patriotism of British manufacturers meet with less response than we expect, it may prove possible to exercise influence through the Stores Department of the India Office. It must be remembered that the India Office purchases goods from the United Kingdom to the value of about 3,500,000*l* per annum for the Indian Government, and has therefore a right to expect that those who benefit by this valuable custom should give its suggestions very friendly consideration. We recognise that is the duty of the Stores Department to obtain for India the best goods at the lowest possible price, and that in accepting or rejecting a tender the only questions to be taken into account are quality and price; but when the contract has been settled, it would not, we understand, be an unwonted departure from business habits for the purchaser to say that he desired to obtain practical training for one or two young men, and that he would be glad if the manufacturer would take them into his works.

DUE NOTICE OF GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

In view of the fact that facilities for practical training can only be secured by negotiation with individual firms, we recommend that the Government of India should give the India Office notice at as early a date as possible of the Technical Scholarships which they propose to award. Cases have occurred of students being sent home to pursue a course of study for which, it was afterwards found, neither the Universities nor Technological schools make any adequate provision: even when academic instruction can be given manufacturers may not be willing to offer facilities for practical training, but this cannot be ascertained without an investigation into the custom that prevails in the particular industry, and such an investigation may often require considerable time. When, therefore, the Government of India desire to give a scholarship for an industry in which no Indian student has yet been trained, we recommend that inquiries should be addressed to the India Office, and that the scholarship be not awarded until it is ascertained that facilities exist for giving an Indian student a complete training in that branch of industry. Previous inquiry and early notice are of course less necessary in the primary industries, for these have already evolved something akin to a system of professional training.

QUESTION OF REDUCING THE SCHOLARSHIP ALLOWANCE.

We recognise that the allowance of 150*l*. a year, which Government technical scholars receive, places them in a somewhat better financial position than the majority of their class fellows, but as the expenses of living are inevitably somewhat greater for a foreigner than for a native of this country, we do not recommend any reduction, nor will it, we think, be possible ordinarily to reduce the allowance during the years of apprenticeship or pupilage. As however, some employers hold the opinion that it is a disadvantage to an apprentice to have so large an allowance as 3*l*. a week, we recommend that power should be taken to reduce the scholarship when necessary, and the scholar be warned that this may be done. In each case we recommend that the amount of the allowance be settled in consultation with the employer.

REVISION OF THE RULES FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

We think that the rules laid down by the India Office for the guidance of Government technical scholars stand in need of revision, and we recommend that a new set of rules be issued, in which, among other things, the duties of the scholars towards the employer with whom he is apprenticed should be clearly stated. When a firm has undertaken to receive a technical scholar in its works, it is of paramount importance that it should have full control over him; it must be in a position to direct the young man to do what work it thinks best, and to exact absolute obedience to all orders and unfailing punctuality. Students from the technological schools and universities are apt to think that they are in a position to judge what sort of work will give them the most valuable experience and to resent being set to do menial work. It is important that they should get these notions knocked out of them, and understand that they are, for the time being, in all respects workmen. If Indians are to have practical training they must take it upon these terms and be prepared to clean the machinery and the tools they have to use, and in every respect to carry out the instructions of the foreman to whom they are immediately responsible. We recommend that the revised rules should make it clear that the technical scholar must do work of this kind if so directed, and that the employer to whom he is apprenticed may exercise over him for the time being all the powers of the India Office; failure to give satisfaction to the employer will expose him to the risk of forfeiting his scholarship and his return passage to India.

RETURN TO INDIA WITHIN A SPECIFIED PERIOD TO BE REQUIRED.

The present rules are further defective in that they do not provide any guarantee that the scholar shall return to India after his industrial training has been completed. One case has already occurred of a student refusing to return to India unless he was provided with a Government appointment: we heard in the course of evidence that another is doing so well in America that he is unlikely to go back to India; a third is making a comfortable living in Europe, which he may not care to exchange for the uncertainties of an Indian career. We recognise that salaried employment in a European or American firm may supply valuable experience to an Indian, and we would not insist that a scholar should always return to India immediately upon the expiration of his scholarship, but there is a danger that he may stay too long, and even that India may lose altogether the advantage from having trained him. We therefore, recommend that all Government technical scholars should execute a bond undertaking to repay the value of their scholarship if they fail to return to India within three years after its expiration.

MEASURES FOR ASSISTING RETURNED SCHOLARS TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT.

We have recognised in the last chapter that Indian technological students do find some difficulty in securing employment upon their return. We suggest that the Government of India might bring this fact to the notice of the Indian mercantile community, and appeal to them to co-operate with Government by giving friendly consideration to the claims of trained men. An Indian student suggested that such an appeal should be directed to the Bombay Millowners' Association, and added, "If people do care for technical education, it is their duty to find something "for their own people whom the "Government is trying to educate"; and this argument seems to us to have great force. We understand that the suggestion has been made that the Provincial Advisary Committees in India should take up the duty of Appointments Boards, and should help to find employment for the Indian students, whom they originally recommended for education in Europe. We think it desirable that some local manufacturers and employers should be appointed to the Provincial Advisory Committees and he asked to co-operate in finding employment for those technical scholars who return to India with good credencials.

RECORD OF AFTER CAREERS.

We have had some difficulty in obtaining information about the subsequent careers of the technical students who have returned to India, no systematic effort appears to be made to keep a record of their doings. Our final recommendation, therefore, is that the Government of India should send to the India Office regular reports upon the technical scholars who have returned to their own country, showing how they are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The general effect of our recommendations will, we recognise, be to increase the cost to Government of the system of State technical scholarships. This additional expenditure will however be amply justified if in consequence of the changes we propose the men are better selected and better equipped for the work they have to do. Indeed the expense of technical scholarships can not be defended at all unless they give the best preparation possible for the highest kind of industrial work. The ideal training for an industrial career is both lengthy and costly, and for this reason it should only be given, at public expense, to men of quite exceptional capacity. The average man, who can never be expected to do more than carry on well-known industries by well-known methods, can be trained in India; if he is trained in England it should be at private expense. But when the best men, as far as human foresight can discriminate, have been selected, it is false economy to give them any but the very best training.

CONCLUSION.

Our general conclusion may be stated as follows:—The results attained so far justify the continuation of the system of Government Technical Scholarships, and, with the modifications which we have suggested, the system may be expected to yield even better results in the future, but this expensive form of training at public cost should only be given to a well chosen few who may reasonably be expected to help the industrial development of India. We recognise that the openings for such men are not at present numerous and that the most urgent demand of Indian industry at present is for skilled mechanics, and we are in complete sympathy with the efforts now being made for giving in India a better training to men of that class. But the necessity for educating the artisan does not preclude the desirability of having a limited number of men with the highest technological training, capable of holding posts of control. Both classes are needed for the development of Indian industry, and opportunities for the improvement of both should be given simultaneously.

A DICKENS PILGRIMAGE.

III.—BATH.

A pilgrimage to Bath is, as far as Dickens is concerned, almost entirely a Pickwickian one; but even the most rigidly pious may allow themselves here and there to turn aside and worship at other and less sacred shrines—at those of Mrs. Malaprop and Bob Acres; of Miss Catherine Morland and Mr. Tilney; of Sir Walter Elliot, whose house was "undoubtedly the best in Camden Place." Indeed there is a quotation in every one of the entrancing streets of Bath.

Returning there not long before he died, Dickens wrote that it looked as if the dead had risen and built streets of their old gravestones. It is description that does much injustice to the mature charms of Bath, and yet the words conjure up a picture not wholly untrue. For all it appears sedately prosperous, the city is yet so grey and so stony and so still; the squares and crescents look as if they were mourning—very gently, and without demanding sympathy or taking any one into their confidence—for glories that can never quite come back. Bath has probably gained something of a pensive beauty and lost a little of liveliness and bustle since the audacious Mr. Moses Pickwick's coach came jingling up to the White Hart Hotel, with Mrs. Dowler in her bright blue bonnet looking out of the window.

We began our progress through Bath from the Midland station, whence it is but a short walk to Queen Square, a square of spacious, dignified grey houses set upon a slope; railed off in the middle there is an attractive green garden containing an obelisk that was erected by Richard Nash, Esq., to Frederick Prince of Wales. Here, as every schoolboy knows, lived Angelo Cyrus Bantam, M. C., and—oh! inspiring thought!—it was presumably against one of these very lamp posts that Mr. John Smauker leant his powdered head while he smoked a cigar through an amber tube and waited to conduct Mr. Weller to the swarry. It was not till they had strolled some little way that Mr. Weller began to whistle, and then Mr. Smauker was horrified. Evan Sam could hardly have whistled in the precincts of the square itself; it has such an air of icy and unruffled gentility. And yet Queen Square has had to bow its head before the advance of demoracy, and the words "Apartments" and "Private Hotel" show themselves here and there, though with a most retiring discretion. Oh! poor Mr. Bantam, what of the "absence of tradespeople who are quite inconsistent with paradise"? You had much to bear when the Miss Musgroves said to their father: "None of your Queen Square for us." This would have broken your heart.

MR. WINKLE'S RACE.

From Queen Square there are two courses open—to go up to Royal Crescent and the Assembly Rooms or down to the Pump Room and the Abbey. Acting on the sound principle of geetting the climbing over first, we walked up Gay Street to the Circus—a most imposing place, with fine plane trees and more grey houses adorned with Corintian pillars and stone acorns—each one exactly like the other and all delightful. Hence another street leads into Royal Crescent, where Mr. Pickwick and his friends took lodgings—surely the very pleasantest spot in all Bath. Here is a semicircle of stately stone houses, with taller and yet more gorgeous pillars—a monument of Georgian magnificence. In front, inside a railing, is a sweep of grass, all pink wtih clover, that runs down to what anywhere else might be called a sunk-fence, but in Bath can only be a ha-ha. Beyond the ground falls steeply away, and over the trees in the foreground there is a fine big hilly stretch of view. Some of the houses are to be let; others are shut up; those that are open are, like Mrs. Craddock's servants, apparently "in the arms of Porpus" and doze placidly in the hot light. It is a delicious scene, but it sends the student flying to the fountain head in some distress of mind, for how in the world did Mr. Winkle "take to his heels and run round the Crecents hotly pursued by Mr. Dowler and the watchman"? It seems, at first sight, that there is no way round and that the fugitive must have turned away into the streets either to right or left. Then it is seen that down the hillside a pathway does run across, but it is some way off, and the circuit would have been such an extensive one that we must suspect either that the geography of the crescent has been altered or that the author allowed himself a little licence. The runners would have had a terribly steep pull-up at the end of their race, and, moreover, they ran two whole laps since the door was open "as Mr. Winkle came round the sedond time." Mr. Winkle might possibly have done it, but if he did then in his character of athlete he was not wholly a humbug after all. Mr. Dowler never could have, since we have the authority of Mrs. Weller for the statement that "it wouldn't take much to settle that "ere Dowler"

PERPENDICULAR STREET.

From Royal Crescent it is but a step to No. 35, St. James's Square, where Dickens stayed with Walter Savage Landor. The fact that Dickens stayed there is duly commemorated by a tablet, but there appears to be no word of Landor, and this is the more remarkable since Bath is liberally besprinkled with memorial tablets proclaiming the residences of celebrities of whom no reasonably ignorant person has ever heard. St. James's Square has all the attributes of subdued colour and gracious calm that give to the city a peculiar quality of its own; beyond that there is little that can be said about it. Out of it leads Park Street, which the Pickwickians observed—and a most discerning observation, too—was "very much like the perpendicular streets that a man sees in a dream which he cannot get up for the life of him."

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

We did not attempt the feat but turned aside to Bennet Street to see the Assembly Rooms. It may be that there are still moments in the history of the rooms, which are, in the words of Mr. Bantam, "rendered bewitching by music, beauty, elegance, fashion, etiquette," but this was assuredly not one of them and "Solitude with dusky wings" brooded over the Assembly Rooms. We opened a door and walked in to find some workmen engaged upon the roof of one of the big halls and littering the floor so deep in shavings that our footsteps sounded more ghostly than ever through those haunted rooms. They are all very large and stately and gloomy, with painted nymphs upon the walls encircled by gilded wreaths, and in one room we found the component parts of the chandeliers reposing on a table—great, glittering drops that looked like a dead giantess's ear-rings. Over the portals of the rooms are written their various names in letters of gold—"Ball Room," "Tea Room," and, as we read aloud with a great thrill, "Card Room." We stood upon the very spot where Mr. Pickwick sat down to whist with the "three thorough paced female card players, Lady Snuphanuph, Mrs. Colonel Wugsby, and Miss Bolo—their names must be written down for the mere pleasure of doing it—the spot whence Miss Bolo subsequently retired "in a flood of tears and a sedan chair." The rooms are a little depressing, and yet there is, perhaps, nothing in Bath that so vividly summons up a picture of the Pikwikian era. They have so obviously ancient an air: it is easy to imagine Lord Mutanhead dancing there with the older Miss Wugsby; it is so wholly impossible to imagine dancing there ourselves.

Now it was time to go down hill, and we plunged into Milsom Street, proudly called by the guide-book the 'Regent Street of Bath," a flourishing street of smart shops. Milsom Street leads into Union Street, and a turn to the left leads to the Grand Pump Room. The White Hart appears to have been transmogrified into the Grand Pump Room Hotel, but the Pump Room itself is there with its pillars and its clock and its portrait of Beau Nash. In an enclosure in its midst there recline on red plush seats persons of uncertain age struggling with large glasses of water; they seem—but perhaps this is an idle fancy—rather sad as they begin their task and perceptibly more cheerful as they near the end of it. The water itself wells up steaming in a little fountain, surrounded by a pattern of expectant glasses, and guarded night and day by two trim ladies in black frocks and white aprons who knit ceaselessly. It appears a sacred duty to judge of the killibeate yet there is—deny it who can—something distinctly unappetizing about the warm yellowness of those glasses, and it was with a sensible shrinking that we advanced to ask for some only to be confronted with a stern demand for tickets. This was too much; we had screwed ourselves up for a reckless dash; we had not the cold-blooded and calculating courage that purchases the warrant for its own undoing, and so fled incontinently to examine the Roman baths, taking upon trust that immortal criticism a very strong flavour of warm flat irons.

Close by is to be seen the sombre and decorous beauty of Laura Place and Pulteney Street and the big square houses on the North Parade, where Sir Anthony and Captain Absolute had their famous scene. The North Parade looks out across a pretty garden, to where the river comes out from under the old bridge and pours over the weir in a neat symmetry of form, that never forgets itself or the genteel tranquillity of Bath.

THE ABBEY CHURCH.

Finally hard by the river there towers majestically the Abbey Church. Particularly impressive is the western front with its noble carved door and above it the representation of the dream of Bishop Oliver King: angels ascending and descending two ladders, those coming down head foremost looking, it must be admitted, a thought, less dignified than those going up. It would be almost an impertinence to describe the loveliness of this famous church; but something may be said of the tablets that line its walls, because they really help the sightseer to a sympathetic understanding of Bath. Those whose often illustrious names are recorded there did not come only from Bath or from Somerset but from every county in England. Presumably they came to Bath in later life in an attempt to restore their shattered constitution by drinking the waters and some of them like Mr. Pidger—a rather recondite allusion this overdid the attempt. And what engaging inscriptions testify to their merits and their lineage, personifying each virtue with a capital letter! "Adeste Ocives, Adeste lugentes" cries some elegant writer breaking into Latin over the great Nash. Here is an old lady "upon whose lips ever hung the Grace of Persuasion" before "she winged her flight from this world to a better;" there a young gentleman who "in a moment of social pleasure received a fall which soon deprived him of life." Further on is one who "supported through life what he was entitled to by birth, the True Position of an English Gentleman."

Most illuminating of all is the tablet that bears witness to all the undoubted glories of the Gresleys of Brakelowe, who trace their descent from Rolla, Duke of Normandy; "the elegance of his manner, the accomplishment of his mind, and the refinement of his taste gave an added splendor to the dignity of his birth." That one inscription, at once so pathetically amusing and so genuinely inspiriting, seems to give us a clue to the grandeur that was Bath.—"The Times."

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1912-13.

RECORD YEAR.

In framing the Budget Estimates for the year, the Budget Committee of the Trustees anticipated on the whole, and in spite of the partial failure of the monsoon of 1911, that the year would be a favourable one and estimated for a total Revenue of Rs. 85,55,652 (excluding special receipts). Their sanguine expectations were more than realised, for the actual Revenue amounted to Rs. 88,88,073 or Rs. 3,32,421 more than the Estimates. This total is the highest on record in the history of the Trust being in excess of that of 1910-11, the previous highest, by Rs. 3,00,111. This very satisfactory increase is mainly due to receipts on account of dock wharfage on goods and is spread generally over those items forming the bulk of the trade of the Port. The expenditure under all heads (excluding only special expenditure met from special receipts) amounted to Rs. 77,26,709, leaving a large surplus of Rs. 11,61,364 available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

As compared with the previous year large increases in the imports of sugar and piece-goods and the exports of grain and manganese ore are to be noted; while exports of seeds showed some considerable decrease.

The funds available for the replacement of, and special repairs to vessels, pilotage account, having been greatly reduced owing to extraordinary expenditure in recent years, some action to place this fund in a sound financial condition became imperative. The Trustees accordingly and as a temporary measure have, during the year under report, levied a surtax of 10 per cent. on the pilotage fees on vessels inward and outward. The net increase under this head principally owing to the surtax and to increased shipping amounted to Rs. 33,646.

On capital account the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,96,661, of which Rs. 91,19,412 was spent upon the large works—Alexandra and Hughes Docks and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation.

REVENUE.

The Revenue, exclusive of special receipts, compares with that of former years as follows:—

Average of three years ending 1906-07	Rs. 69,30,248	
Average of three years ending 1909-10...	„ 78,98,527	
During the year 1910-11 ...	Rs. 85,87,962	Average 86,84,508
During the year 1911-12 ...	Rs. 84,27,489	
During the year 1912-13 ...	Rs. 88,88,073	

The surplus of Receipts over expenditure, amounting, as already stated, to Rs. 11,61,364, has been appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund which is now Rs. 89,09,372.

The maximum limit of the Reserve Fund approved by Government was formerly Rs. 75 lakhs. The Trustees approached Government during 1911-12 with a view to this limit being increased to allow of the full surpluses of Revenue over expenditure realised until the opening of the Alexandra Dock being transferred to the fund.

The Government of Bombay have approved of the Trustees' proposal and have submitted it to the Government of India with a recommendation that the limit be increased to Rs. 105 lakhs. Meanwhile, and until the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the subject, the limit of the Reserve Fund has been temporarily fixed at Rs. 90 lakhs to enable the surplus of the year under report to be transferred to the fund.

The principal source of trade revenue is wharfage fees on goods and Rs. 40,93,644 was derived from this source at the docks and Bandars. The net increase in wharfage fees as compared with 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 3,03,340. The increase at the docks amounted to Rs. 3,20,786 and was largely due to increased imports of sugar and piece-goods and exports of grain and manganese ore; while the decrease in bandar wharfage fees of Rs. 17,446 is accounted for by the partial diversion of traffic from Carnac Bandar. Of the total wharfage fees Rs. 23,32,518 was on account of Import and Rs 17,61,126 on account of export cargo. Transhipment fees amounted to Rs. 23,302.

The receipts from ground rents shows a small increase of Rs 4,736. The increase during recent years has been very steady, that of 1911-12 being unduly large on account of the rent on certain Leaseholds at Sewri having been in abeyance for some time.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The figures exclusive of pilotage and special expenditure, show an increase of Rs. 2,54,800 as compared with the previous year. The increase is due generally to the increased cost of stores and labour throughout the year.

DEBT.

A debenture loan for Rs. 110 lakhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent., was raised in India at an average rate of Rs. 102-11-5 per cent.: Rs. 100 lakhs for the new docks works and Rs. 10 lakhs for new works, ordinary. The Loan for Rs. 100 lakhs makes the ninth instalment of the Funds required for the Alexandra Wet Dock and the Hughes Dry Dock, and brings the total of amount of loans raised for these works to Rs. 462¾ lakhs including Rs. 10¾ lakhs transferred from general account out of the loan of 1904 on account of the Ballard Pier extension, which the Trustees have decided to treat as part of the new docks works. The average rate at which the whole Rs. 462¾ lakhs have been floated is Rs. 100-15-2 (exclusive of expenses of raising the loans).

The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 12,16,67,273, of which Rs. 3,01,51,597 is due to Government and Rs. 9,15,15,676 is on account of the foreshore securities and debenture Loans to the public.

The total expenditure on capital account since the constitution of the Trust is Rs. 11,96,91,403, from which Rs. 20,29,957, realised from sale of land, plant, etc., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 11,76,61,446.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The Customs returns on the basis of values show the trade of Bombay Port during the year as Rs. 213 1-2 crores (£142,400,000). The increase as compared with the previous year, exclusive of Government transactions, was slightly over 4 1-2 crores or 2·29 per cent.

The export trade in grain (542,000 tons) in the year under report was the highest on record since the year 1892-93, and was 258,000 tons more than the average of the past five years.

This expansion is partly accounted for by a contraction, following on the war in the Near East, in shipments of Russian wheat to the United Kingdom. The increased export of wheat from Bombay amounted to 50,000 tons.

The import trade in grain (152,000 tons) was the lowest on record since the year 1893-94 and was 149,000 tons less than the average of the past 5 years and 171,000 tons less than the average of the past 10 years.

The export trade in seeds (560,000 tons) shows a decrease of 314,000 tons when compared with the record year of 1910-11, and was less than the preceding year by 205,000 tons, the decrease being in shipments of every description of seeds.

Owing to the fact that for a part of the year prices for Indian cotton were maintained at a level above parity with American cotton, a quantity of the latter commodity, exceeding that of the previous year by 10,500 bales and amounting to 92,627 bales (the highest on record since the opening of the docks), was imported during the year.

The export trade in the year under report declined by 136,000 bales as compared with the previous year 1911-12, and was 260,000 bales below the average of the last five years.

In consequence of the improvement in the political situation and in the market conditions in China a record of increased exports of twist and yarn has to be noticed. There was an increase of 149,000 bales as compared with the previous year 1911-12 and of 27,000 bales compared with the average trade of the past 5 years.

The imports of piece-goods (420,000 bales and cases) exceeded those of the year 1911-12 by 71,000 packages and were above the average of the past 5 years by 105,000 bales and cases. The stocks in the dock warehouses, including twist and yarn aggregated 82,927 bales at the end of 1912-13, as compared with 54,856 bales at the end of 1911-12. The exports of piece-goods aggregated 282,000 bales and cases, or 10,000 more than in the year 1911-12. Compared with the average of the past five years the figures show an increase of 24,000 bales and cases.

The imports of Sugar (206,000 tons) showed an increase of 67,000 tons compared with the figures of 1911-12 and were the largest on record. The supplies from Mauritius and Europe showed important increases but the importations from Java fell away considerably from the level of the three preceding years in which a steady expansion was recorded.

The imports of Iron and Steel show no fluctuation, being 172,000 tons as compared with 173,000 tons in the previous year. There was an increase of 16,000 tons in comparison with the average of the past five years.

The imports of machinery and railway materials show an increase of 20,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Of the total of 97,000 tons, 50,000 tons were on account of railway plant and materials as against 34,000 tons in 1911-12. Under the regulations which allow of the free importation of railway material, the property of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, a great proportion of this large trade makes no contribution towards the expenses of the port, except in respect of the almost nominal port and dock dues on the vessels carrying the imports.

The imports of coal at the Trustees' Bandars aggregated 642,294 tons and showed an increase of 101,000 tons as compared with 1911-12. Shipments from the United Kingdom to Bombay were the lowest on record and for this, high prices and freights must be ascribed as the reason. On the other hand imports from Japan, Natal and Australia increased very largely. Compared with the importations of the previous two years, the result is as follows:—

	1910-11. Tons.	1911-12. Tons.	1912-13. Tons.
Foreign ...	222,595	158,523	265,243
Coasting ...	394,772	382,478	377,051
Total ...	617,367	541,003	642,294

These figures do not include imports at the P. & O., British India and the two Railway wharves, which are not liable to Port Trust wharfage charges, the wharves being the properties of the Companies.

The exports of manganese ore amounted to 591,000 tons and were the highest on record. Compared with the previous year the aggregate is 176,000 tons more. This large export is attributable to the cessation of shipments from the Russian mines, consequent upon the war in the Balkans, and the partial closing of the Dardanelles to shipping. In comparison with the average-exports for the past five years the figures for the year under report show an increase of 194,000 tons.

The number of vessels which entered the docks in ballast was 347 against 315 in 1911-12, and 214 vessels left in ballast against 235 in 1911-12.

Of the vessels which entered the docks, 44 were over 470 feet in length and 43 between 450 and 470 feet as against 33 and 65 respectively in 1911-12.

The Merewether Dry Dock was occupied for 247 3-4 days in the year against 283 1-4 in the previous year.

The Dry Dock was vacant for 117 1-4 days, including Sundays, during the year.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

The land required for the railway yard at Wadala has been acquired and handed over to the Trustees and the filling and levelling of the side has commenced. A number of locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock and permanent way materials have been delivered during the year. All the railway wagons, on erection and pending utlisation for Port Trust purposes, have been hired out to the G. I. P. Railway. Good progress has been made on the works in connection with the Victoria Road and Nawab Tank Overbridges. The lay-out of the sidings and the organisation of the railway, have been entrusted to Mr. Reynolds of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, whose services have been kindly lent to the Port Trust as Railway Manager for a period of two years.

MAZAGON-SEWRI RECLAMATION.

This great work which was commenced in 1908 is now approaching completion. The pumping of mud from the bed of the harbour was continued by the two dredgers, "Jinga" and "Kalu," the work of the latter was stopped for some months owing to the bursting of the pump casing; only one minor accident, causing a delay of about a fortnight, occurred to the "Jinga." The whole of the pumping for the reclamation has since been completed. The crew have been paid off and the dredgers are now under offer of purchase. Moorum for surfacing was obtained during the year from the Sewri quarry, from Elephanta and from Anik.

ALEXANDRA DOCK AND HUGHES DRY DOCK.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 56,37,366 making a total of Rs. 3,40,87,376 since the commencement of the works in 1904. Fair progress was made with the earthwork and masonry under the original contract and it is enticipated that this will be completed during the current year. The erection of transit sheds and warehouses was vigorously proceeded with and work on the dock gates, the caissons, the dock machinery and cranes is well in hand, special plant required for the removal of the enclosing dams is under construction in England and is expected to be at work before the end of the year. All energies are now being directed towards enabling the Ceremonial Opening of the Docks to take place in the month of March next.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

By RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XXVII.

There was a tragic silence in Peter's little room as the two women gazed at each other across the dividing table.

Lena's beautiful face had grown ghastly; her wide eyes stared incredulously at Betty's pale, determined face. Twice she tried to find her voice and failed, then she gasped, hoarsely:

"I don't believe you. You're lying—just to anger me."

"It's the truth," said Betty and now there was just the shade of a tremble in her clear voice. "Mr. Constable loves me and—and I love him. I hope we shall be married very soon."

Lena burst into shrill laughter.

"Oh what a romance!" she cried, jeeringly. "Little Miss Innocence from the country to marry a man about-town like Peter Constable! Oh, how the world will laugh! You must please excuse my mirth, Miss Dean—but I know Peter so well, and really is the most absurd thing! So you think he loves you, do you? My poor girl, it shows how very, very little you know about him. Peter has never loved a woman in his life—he is incapable of it. He loves your money very likely, but—"

"I have no money," said Betty.

Her hands were clasped before her to hide their trembling; her sweet eyes were clouded with trouble.

"I have no money," she said again. "Mr. Constable has paid for everything for me since I came here."

Lena stopped laughing; she leaned a little forward across the table.

"There was an advertisement for you in this morning's paper," she said. "Is it possible that you did not see it?"

"Yes, I did see it."

"But you don't know why you are so urgently wanted?"

"No."

"Peter does," said Mrs. Adair. She waited a moment to allow the significance of her words to sink into the girl's mind. "I am beginning to feel sorry for you, Miss Dean," she went on after a moment. "I really believe that you have been duped all along. You ought to have guessed that Peter is much more shrewd than you are—he knew all along about your money—knew that you were really a rich woman."

Betty tried to smile.

"You are making a great mistake," she said, jerkily. "I have no one who could leave me money. I have always lived with my aunt, and we were quite poor."

"It is you who are mistaken," said Lena positively. "I know a lady who has met Mr. Clarence—ah! you see I know what I am talking about" as Betty started—"and he told her that there was a fortune waiting for you to claim."

Betty drew a long breath.

"If it is true," she said—"and I cannot believe it—I am sure, *sure* that Mr. Constable knows nothing of it."

"That is where Peter is so clever," said Lena. She tried to make her voice kind and confidential. "I have known him for years, Miss Dean; it is common knowledge that he is in debt all over London—that he is in the hands of money-lenders."

"I know—he told me."

"Well, then, surely you can guess why he has paid attention to you. He has to make a wealthy marriage to save himself."

Betty gave a little cry of pain; she remembered Peter's half-shamed admission that he was on the lookout for an heiress.

"Oh, I cannot, cannot believe it!" she said, in distress.

Lena rose to her feet; she came round the table and laid a hand on the girl's arm.

"Come, Miss Dean," she said, in her soft voice; "be guided by me. I am only speaking for your good, and some day you will thank me for what I am doing. Leave these rooms—leave them at once, before Mr. Constable comes back. You have all your life before you, and with money—why you might have the world at your feet."

Betty covered her face with her hands; she was not crying, but she felt weak and dazed. It was as if this woman had cut the very ground from beneath her feet by undermining her trust in Peter. She felt lost and desolate.

Presently she looked up.

"If you will please leave me——"

Lena moved towards the door.

"If you do not wish me to stay—but I thought I might have helped you. If you do not believe what I have told you—will you ask Mr. Constable himself. Ask him and see what he says. He could never tell a lie—his face always gives him away."

"If you are speaking the truth," said Betty, mirthlessly, "he must have succeeded in telling me a great many lies."

Lena laughed. She had made a bold stroke. She knew quite well that Betty would never bandy words on the subject with Peter. She was a good judge of character, and she could see the pride in this girl's white face. She waited a moment at the door; then she slipped a card from her silver case.

"If ever I can help you," she said, "here is my address."

She laid it down on the table, but Betty seemed not to hear, "Good-bye, Miss Dean. Will you not shake hands with me?"

Betty was standing with her back turned: she did not move or look round, and with a half-shrug Lena left the room softly.

Mrs. Gates, who had been dozing in the kitchen below, was roused by the sound of a strange step in the hall, and came out to see who was there. She was just in time to see Lena draw the front door to a close behind her. She knew Mrs. Adair by sight, but she was puzzled to know what she was doing in Mr. Constable's rooms; she went up to the sitting-room, where Betty stood looking out of the window.

"Have you had a visitor, Miss Dean, my dear?"

"Yes," said Betty. Her voice sounded dead.

"I was dozing," Mrs. Gates explained, apologetically. "Did you have to let her in yourself?"

"Yes, but it did not matter at all," said Betty, laconically. She turned suddenly from the window with a little start.

"Here is Mr. Constable," she said.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Peter came into the room smiling nervously.

Ever since lunch, when he had left Betty, he had been screwing up his courage to the point of confession. The cut direct he had received from Lady Dyngle and Fulton's wife had roused him to boiling point; for the first time he saw that he was not only damaging himself, but Betty. The truth would have to be told, and at once—there could be no further procrastination.

Mrs. Gates retired hurriedly, shutting the door softly.

"I did not expect you so soon" said Betty, she could not steady her voice, try as she might. "You said you would call for me at half-past six—it's not nearly that yet."

"I know." Peter came round the table; he stood quite close to her, looking down at her from his superior height. His hands were thrust deep into his trousers pockets, perhaps to hide their trembling.

"I have come because I want to tell you something," he said.

"Yes?" She did not look at him.

Peter walked away from her. It was harder than he had ever imagined: it grew harder as the ticking minutes raced away. He blurted out again, stammeringly:—

"You were kind enough, once, to say that you trusted me—that you believed in me. I didn't deserve that you should. I've lied to you and deceived you ever since the first moment I met you—that night of the cab accident. I lied to you then; I've lied to you ever since," he added, fiercely, "But I can't go on any longer, and I've come to tell you the truth. You can kick me out of your life when you know what I've done—it's all I deserve—but I think even that would be easier to bear than to go on playing the cad as I have been doing."

Betty had not moved. Her dainty head was a little downbent, her red lips tightly pursed.

Peter swung round, facing her. He was very pale; his eyes seemed to have lost their youthfulness.

"Betty," he said, unconsciously using her Christian name, "Robert Fulton is married—he was married the day after you came to London."

The slight figure swayed for an instant. Peter made a step forward, but she waved him back.

"Please don't touch me."

She sank down into a chair and leaned her head on her arms. Peter gave one glance at her, and looked away.

"I lied in the first place to save you," he went on, almost savagely.

"I thought it would be easier if you gradually got to understand what a scoundrel he really was. It was true that he had gone to Venice—on his honeymoon. It was a lie that I did not know where he could be found, and a lie that he did not receive your wire—he did, and sent another, which must have been delayed, telling you not to come. He is in London now, and has been for more than a week; the lady we met at the door of the hotel on Sunday was his wife. Fulton himself was in the smoking room—that was why I rushed you out of the place. I've lied to throw dust in your eyes, believing that it was kinder to you. I don't try to excuse myself, but I do beg of you to try and forgive me—some day, if not just yet—because I love the very ground you walk on." said Petter Constable, hoarsely.

He stood looking down at her with his honest heart in his eyes. Never until that moment, when he was so near losing her, did he realize how dear she was to him—how bound up in his life she had become since that hot summer night when they met in the London Streets.

He had no faint hope that she could care for him and yet, with sudden abandon, he stopped and kissed her hands; kissed them again and again as if hardly conscious of what he was doing.

Then Betty raised her head; her blue eyes, full of scorn, looked up at his passionate face.

"Then it is true," she said in a low voice. "It is true—that you know about my money!"

She stood up slowly, holding to the chair-back as if for support. Her words seemed driven at Peter, as if she wanted each one to hurt him.

"You won't admit that you lied about that, too!" she said, hoarsely.

"Your money? I don't understand, Betty——"

With a sudden gesture of supreme scorn Betty took up the card Lena had left on the table and handed it to him.

"Mrs. Adair has been here this afternoon! she told me things which I refused to believe—at first. But I do now! I thought you were good and honest and that I might trust you. Oh, what a fool! I have been—what a fool!" She broke into bitter sobbing.

"Betty—Betty—for God's sake—"

She thrust him away when he would have taken her in his arms. She cried out with passionate anger.

"I never want to see you again. Go away—I never want to see you again!"

He took her hands in his holding them with gentle force.

"You've got to listen to me," he said fiercely, "If Lena Adair has been here telling you—lies—I have a right to know what they are. If she told you that I have made love to her, have pretended to care for her—it's all a lie. I was sorry for her I tried to help her a little—she's married to a brute—but that's all. I swear before Heaven that is all! I have never cared for a woman in my life till I met you. Do you believe me, Betty?"

The blue, tear-drowned eyes met his for an instant; then Betty laughed mirthlessly.

"I believe that you are telling me lies now, as you always have done," she said, curtly.

He let her go then; he walked away from her, and stood staring out of the window with eyes that saw nothing.

"I haven't deserved that," he said at last, huskily.

He turned on his heel and opened the door.

"You know where I am to be found—if you want me," he said. The door closed behind him.

Betty sat where he had left her, the tears wet on her cheeks. Through the open window she saw him striding away down the road through the gathering evening. He did not once look back.

She wiped the tears fiercely away and rose to her feet. She felt very much as if the world had come to an end, leaving her alone on some desert island. She went upstairs and mechanically began to pack the few things she had brought with her.

A box of gloves and some lace, which Peter had bought for her, she left lying on the dressing-table in a neat heap.

She did not mean to stay in the house another night; her pride was wounded to the quick. Although she had instinctively guessed the motive that had prompted Lena Adair's visit, the knowledge had not hurt her until Peter had clumsily blurted out the truth, which he believed she already knew.

Peter had looked upon her as an unsophisticated child, ready to believe everything he told her. He should see!

Mrs. Gates tapped at her door.

"Would you mind very much, Miss Dean, if I was to run round to my niece. She's been taken ill, and——"

"Of course not—do go Mrs. Gates. I hope she will soon be better." Betty opened the door an inch and looked out.

Mrs Gates stood on the landing, half tearful, half apologetic.

"I'll be back as soon as ever I can, Miss Dean," Mrs. Gates assured her, tearfully. She went away with alacrity.

Betty gave a sigh of relief. It was the chance she had wanted. When Mrs. Gates had vanished down the road she took her hat and went out to the nearest cab-rank. She drove back in the one taxi she found there.

"I have one box," she said to the man. "Will you carry it down for me? The servants are out."

The man obligingly did as she asked him, and Betty lingered for a moment, looking round Peter's bedroom.

She had been very happy here—happier, perhaps, than ever in her life before. She was sorry to go, in spite of the anger in her heart. An obstinate lump rose in her throat; she blinked fiercely to keep back the tears.

The dressing-table looked very bare without her own litter of trinkets. She wondered if it was cruel to go without a word of good-bye or thanks. Then her heart hardened.

Peter had deceived her for his own ends—she owed him nothing.

But on her way to the door she paused for an instant, hesitated, then caught up an unmounted amateur photograph of Peter in tennis flannels and stuffed it into her handbag.

It was not that she wanted it in the least; she told herself haughtily; it was only that she thought perhaps it would annoy Lena Adair if ever she found out it had been taken.

She went quickly down the stairs and into the cab,

"Where to, miss?"

Betty hesitated; she had never thought of her destination before. "Paddington," she said at last, with a little gasp.

A wave of fearful desolation swept through her as the cab started smoothly away. As yet pride bore her up, but later ——Betty shivered, not daring to think of the future lying in wait for her.

And at the very moment the cab drove away from the house a private motor turned the corner of the street from the opposite direction, bearing Mr. Clarence in its cosy interior, and stopped outside Peter's rooms—just one minute too late!

(To be continued.)

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SIGNOR FOLI AT THE DENTISTS.

A., a fashionable dentist, now dead (a correspondent of the Morning Post" recalls), was a fine singer, and his practice was largely among professional singers. One day Signor Foli, whom he knew well, called on him. The great bass wanted something done that he might sing at the ballad concert that night. A. assured him that he must not think of singing, his throat was covered with ulcers. "I must sing," said Foli; "I've disappointed them the last two Wednesdays, and if I don't turn up to-night there will be trouble." "If you sing to-night you will certainly damage your reputation." "Oh! that be blowed for a tale. You look out your instruments, and by the time you are ready I will have my voice as clear as a bell." A. looked out his instruments, and during the four minutes or so that he was thus engaged Foli cleared his throat by bellowing at large, at the top of his voice. By the time A. was ready Foli's voice was in excellent condition; that night he sang at St. James's Hall as well as ever he sang. But when A. inquired for the next patient he learnt that the half-dozen or so "spirits in prison" had fled. A., interested in the musical aspect of the case, had entirely overlooked the effect that the loudest shouting to be had in all London would have on the patients awaiting their turn in the room immediately below.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The minister was staying with a former parishioner whose second nuptials he had recently performed, he also having officiated at the first. He reminded his host of this fact, drawing attention to the bond there was between them. "Yes" said the bridegroom. "you've always married me and," he added, with emphasis, "you always shall."—"Manchester Guardian."

A PRINCE WITH THE HOT WATER.

When Professor Vambery, the famous Orientalist was staying at Sandringham, he rang the bell in his bedroom for some hot water. No one came, so he rang again and yet again. Then a youth, after knocking at the door, entered the room. "Do you want something, professor?" he inquired, "Yes" replied Vambery, "I have been ringing for some hot water." "Oh," said the youth, "wait a moment and I will get you some," Two or three minutes later the boy returned with a can of hot water, which he placed on the professor's table. The obliging boy was King Edward's second son, now King George V.

THE SUPPLIANT.

Inquisitive Fare (who has parted the barely legal fare); "Er-cabman, what's the matter with your horse's front legs?"

Cabby (hoarsely): "Not a word, sir, not a word! He's going' down on his knees ter arsk yer fer a tip,"—"Sydney Bulletin."

PHILANTHROPIST.

A curious incident happened to me at the corner of Sauchiehall-street and Renfield-street (says a "Glasgow News" correspondent). I was approached by a seedy-looking individual, who begged me to "lend" him a farthing to enable him to make up the price of a "dizzen Newses." I thought the request rather original, and gave him a penny. He thereupon handed me an envelope, which I discovered contained a P. O. for sixpense. I looked around for the "millionaire," but he had gone. There was no advertisement or writing of any kind on the envelope, so I conclude it must be some philanthropist who is thus testing the liberality of the Glasgow public.

REAL LIFE ENCOUNTER.

Death and the divorce court, those two great dividers, were recently responsible for an encounter in actual life, stranger than many that have taken place on the stage or in a novel (says the "Manchester Guardian.")

A gentleman, who may be called Mr. L. lost his first wife many years ago and was left with one little girl. By and by he married again but after some years his second wife instituted divorce proceedings against him and a decree was granted. Mrs. L., who had become attached to her step child took charge of her. Mr. L., went abroad, where he got married a third time, and again a little girl was born to him.

The child grew up, and her parents and she paid a visit this year to Mr. L.'s native land. During a walking tour it occurred to him that he was about to pass through the town where his second wife and first-born child were living, and he wrote to the farmer, said by whom he was accompanied, and begged permission to call.

This was readily and even graciously granted, and he was received with Mrs. and Miss L., on the footing of an old friend. A pleasant afternoon, to all appearance, was spent, but strange sensations must have been experienced in a party which included the daughter of a first wife, a second wife, a third wife, her child, the father of both daughters and the husband of both wives.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

DECAPITATED CORPSE.

A decapitated body, with the head lying near by has been found in the neighbourhood of Fusha Pass. It is believed to be that of an Englishman as the clothes bear an English tailor's marks.

CROWN PRINCESS'S BRAVERY.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Grand Cross of the Elizabethan Order on the Crown Princess of Rumania in recognition of her self sacrifice intending to sufferers from cholera in the Balkan war.

THEFT OF A FAMOUS PICTURE.

A picture entitled "The Old 'Cellist,' by Hyerman, has been Stolen from Bolton Art Gallery. The canvas had been cut from the frame. A second picture "The Evening Drink," by Sidney Cooper, was found in a cellar. The stolen picture was an anonymous gift to the gallery.

SHARK IN FISHING NETS.

Whilst mackerel fishing near the Goodwin Sands some Walmer fisher men caught a fox shark, or whale thresher. The fish, which measured 9ft. 5in., and weighed about 2cwt., destroyed five nets, but became so entangled that it could not escape.

ROYAL WEDDING GIFT.

A box containing a wedding present for King Manoel, which was detained by the Customs Officials, was opened in mail week in the presence of the Customs House Director. He verified the contents to be a jewel box in the shape of a sixteenth century ship. The jewel-case was handed back to the owners, free of duty, to be sent by the first Royal Mail steamer leaving for England.

TO RAISE SUBMERGED VESSELS.

A huge floating crane with a lifting capacity of up to 150 tons is to be placed by the Admiralty at Portsmouth. It will supply a need that has been felt more than once, particularly in connection with submarine disasters. The crane is being delivered in parts, and when complete for service will be tested in raising submerged vessels. In the ordinary way it will be of great utility in dealing with war vessels which need attention for guns, etc., but which under existing conditions would have to be docked.

NEW ARMY AIRSHIP STATION.

The Army Council has decided to select a site on Salisbury Plain as a station for Army dirigibles, and steps will be taken at an early date to carry the decision into effect. Perham Down is likely to be chosen, and a survey of the proposed site for buildings has already been made. In conjunction with the scheme it is understood that certain buildings at Farnborough will be pulled down and re-erected on Salisbury Plain.

WOODEN WATERPIPES.

In the course of excavations on the northern side of Oxford-street, London, several hollow tree-trunks have been unearthed, which served for the conveyance of water long before iron pipes were so employed. About six years ago a large number of these old-fashioned conduits were brought to light in Leicester-square, but all were carted away by the contractor's men. A correspondent of "The Times" expresses the hope that the newly-discovered relics of the eighteenth century may find a place in the London Museum.

BIRDS AS GUESTS.

The monks of the St. Bernard monastery have been lately extending the hospitality which they offer to travellers overtaken by the storm to birds in the same peril. During a heavy snowstorm they saw a dense black cloud of migrating swallows approaching. Immediately all the windows of the monastery were opened, and a few moments later halls and cells were filled with thousands of the weary half-frozen birds. There the little travellers spent the night in safety, and when the sun rose warm and clear next morning they left through the open windows again, and started once more on their long journey to the south.

KAISER'S INVESTMENTS.

The Kaiser has become an extensive investor in land in Vancouver and elsewhere in British Columbia. His Majesty's reported investments are purely personal. Other eminent Germans are said to have followed the Emperor's example, and to have purchased land in British Columbia, chiefly farming and forest land. The business has been carried on for them by Count von Alvensleben, who lived in Vancouver for several years, and has "specialised" in interesting his wealthy fellowcountrymen in what has been "called a region of unlimited possibilities." Several German syndicates conduct an active propaganda for the investment of funds in property in British Columbia.

ART OF BACON-CUTTING.

The fact that the price of bacon has been soaring unusually high of late has made one of the competitions at the Grocers and Allied Trades Annual Exhibition, at Islington, London, much more important than it generally is. This competitions is bacon-cutting. It is explained that the provision merchant's assistant can, if he knows how, cut bacon in such a skilful and economical way that his employer is enabled to keep the retail price down. The art of bacon cutting is to avoid waste. The champion bacon cutter of the year gets a gold medal, and there are other medals for those who run him close.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE NAVY.

There is reason to believe (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post") that the King has in contemplation an important change in the arrangements for the education of his second son, Prince Albert. It was intended that he should serve on the battleship Collingwood only until early next autumn, when he was to be entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. His Majesty, however, is said now to be inclined to allow Prince Albert to remain on board for the whole cruise, which will probably be at least two years. In these circumstances, his Royal Highness will not begin his University career until considerably later than was the case with the Prince of Wales. It is stated to be by special request of the Prince that this change of plans has taken place, since he is devoted to the Navy.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE TENNYSON FAMILY.

There is more than one writer of the blood of the Tennysons to-day doing better than creditable work in fiction; the present Lord Tennyson is entitled to literary recognition for the biography of his father, so that, when one goes back to the three brothers of the Lincolnshire rectory, one is ready to conclude that the Tennyson strain carries with it a heredity of literature as inevitably as that of the Sheridans a heredity of beauty. All three brothers were poets, and, however coldly men may talk of the great Alfred, no one seriously doubts that his work is to remain one of the glories of English poetry. Everyone knows of the sonnetwork of Tennyson Turner, if not from the edition of his poems which Spedding edited, then from the pages of anthologies, where, from sheer right of merit, specimens of it must needs appear. Frederic Tennyson is the dark horse of the trio to the reading public, but that he also was a poet everyone interested in Victorian literature, at least vaguely, knows. He did not publish a volume of verse until he was forty-six—a fact which suggests that the creative impulse in him was not excessively urgent; the criticism was chiefly unfavourable, with the result that for another thirty-six years he was silent. Then in 1890—the writer, be it noted, being eighty-three years old—appeared a long poem, "The Isles of Greece," and this was so well received that the following year saw the publication of "Daphne and other Poems." Finally, in 1898, the year of his death, "Poems of the Day and Year" was issued, embodying many lyrics from his first volume. So curious a literary career is of itself calculated to excite interest in the poet's achievement, so that it is a good hearing that this autumn is to witness the appearance of a selected volume of the shorter poems, edited by Mr. Charles Tennyson.

OF APOLLONIAN BUILD.

Like all the Tennysons Frederic was a man of Appallonian build—Alfred says that on the Continent he was adored by all the landladies and chamber maids,"—but whereas the swarthy younger brother was often mistaken for an Italian or a Spaniard, Frederic was "a white and rosy man, with fair hair and blue eyes. Nor did he have Alfred's Olympic self-control and common sense. He was eccentric, unsociable, and subject to fits of despondency. It was perhaps because his violent opinions and tempestuous manner stired the vegetable blood in the veins of the hermit of Little Grange that the two were the most cordial of friends. At any rate, throughout the Fitz Gerald letters we get a series of glimpses that bring us close to the Frederick Tennyson that he knew. The letter, indeed, must be as yet unpublished which perpetuates Frederic's passion for music in the legendary picture of him sitting in his hall near Florence—a hall designed by Michael Angoulo—surrounded by forty fiddlers, all playing; but, at any rate, we have old Fitz enjoying a description of Cicero's Tusculan villa and making one of his quietly wise remarks, "When first I read of these things I wish to see them; but on reflection I am sure I see them much better in such letters as these." Then we see Frederic Tennyson in his Swedenborgian and spiritualistic phase. He has brought to England a deaf medium who has discovered the original mystery of the Freemasons, and the medium will, to the total discomfiture of their guild, publish it unless the Freemasons buy it off his hands. Fitz smiles indulgently at this whim of his friend's, but likes his absolute sincerity in the matter, and his faith as the faith of "a gigantic child." Then, of course, there is Frederic Tennyson the poet. He characterises his poetry as "such gloomy, grand stuff." just as Alfred had likened it to "organ tones echoing among the mountains." He must publish, he argues, for the Tennysons are the only poets of the time who are to live. Let him, Fitz, make the selection because, although no poet himself, he has some confidence in his judgment; or there is Spedding. Alfred, of course, would be the best arbiter, if he were to act, the critics would say that the best things in the book were by him. As a matter of fact, Frederic selects for himself, and in due time "Days and Hours "appear. The fact is chronicled, likewise the delight of the Cowells, and the sales made by certain booksellers, but—"I should have made a different selection." comments Fitz. He was plainly disappointed.

A CONDEMNATORY REVIEW.

The "Athenæum" review of "Days and Hours" nettled FitzGerald, and, indeed, it is frankly condemnatory. It detects everywhere echoes in the elder brother's of the younger brother's verse; it accuses him of following Mrs Browning in her bad rhymes, and, as for the topics, the poems are "the most completely impalpable as to subject of any poems we ever remember." In fine, it refuses to admit the author into the "high category of poets." So spoke the literary oracle in 1854, but in its obituary of 1898 it changed its note. It admitted that Frederic Tennyson had "most of the qualities of a great poet," and concluded its notice with a quotation from the eulogistic review written by Kingsley in the "Critic" four-and-forty years before. Mr. Charles Tennyson's volume will enable us to decide for ourselves, and will probably satisfy the curiosity which the four poems included in the second of Palgrave's two "Golden Treasury" volumes only stimulated.

LONG NOVELS.

It is pretty clear that in these days the tendency of the novel is to grow longer and longer. Ten years ago and less it was different, and novelists were complaining that if a manuscript did not run to over 80,000 words it had little chance of publication, while readers murmured that quite short novels were printed in large type on thick paper so as to be saleable at the ordinary price. The "large canvas," however, as Mr. Compton Mackenzie points out in his preface to "Sinister Street," is a reversion to type. "The tradition of the English novel," he says, "has always favoured length and leisure." But if there is to be a reversion to type in the novel there will have to be reversions to type in other quarters, and notably in the attitude of the libraries to two volume and three-volume fiction. Everyone remembers how when, four years ago, Mr. De Morgan published his "It Never Can Happen Again" the libraries demurred to the two-volume form, and when the book was bound in a single volume, to the double price. The publishers cannot be expected to publish a novel of, say, 1,000 pages in a single volume, nor, publishing it in two volumes, to charge the price of one. Mr. Mackenzie has adopted a curious expedient to get out of the difficulty. The book he has just issued is the first volume of a novel in two volumes. They are not written on the "trilogy" system, in which each volume, while part of a whole, is yet a self-contained book—the whole being like those organisms in nature each member of which is itself an organism,—for although he has given his first instalment a unity of its own, he does not guarantee that the second will be intelligible apart from it.

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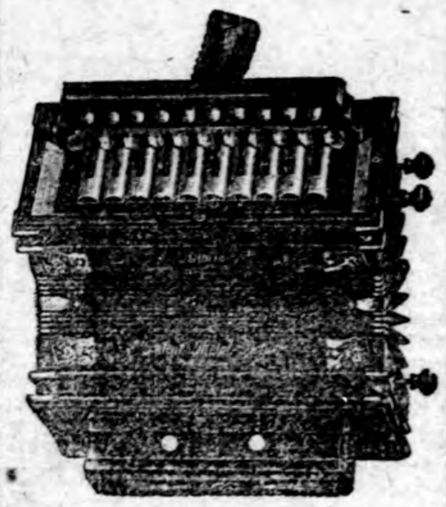

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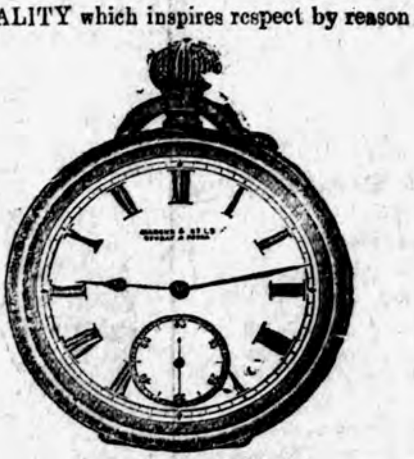

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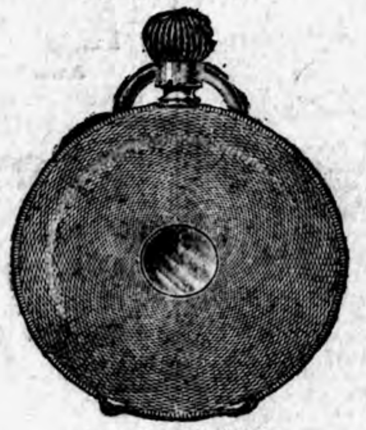

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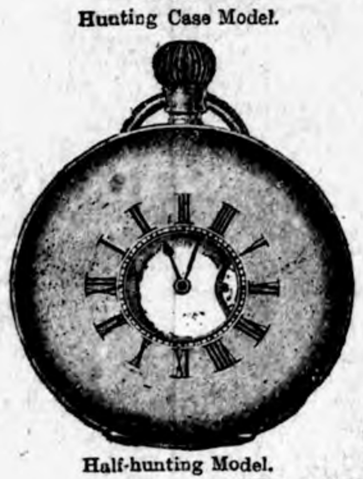

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